THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,656—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	—	—	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	—	—	8 June*	—
City of Athens	5594	—	30 May	8 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	—	17 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	—	7 "	20 July†	
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	—
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	......	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	......	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	30th May	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	31st May †	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

28th May, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebetich	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5835	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	4th June 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	14th " 1912.
a Somali	2600	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL..........£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG

RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEH
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS. CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.

Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.

Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.

A perfect cleanser for all purposes.

Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.

Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.

One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.

Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical.
TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. 6,
And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO."
Sold in tins As. 6, As. 12, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

IN GOLF BALLS

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Rd.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market;—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar first quality fine white crystals.		per maund	3	12	0
Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins		" lb	0	9	0
Butter in 1 lb. tins		" "	0	10	0
Cocoa Cadburys (large size)		" tin	1	0	0
Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins		" "	0	8	0
Quaker Oats "		" "	0	7	6
Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles		" bottle	1	4	0
" " " " " small "		" "	0	11	0
Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles		" "	0	7	6
Soap Sunlight (in 24 oz boxes)		" box	0	7	6
" Calverts Carbolic bar		" bar	0	5	0
" Pears, Transparent		" box	0	13	6
Tea Polsons (Red)		" tin	0	11	0
Coffee " French		" "	0	13	0
Java Powder		" box	0	8	0
Jams C. & B. assorted		" dozen	4	8	0
Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles		" "	4	8	0
" " " milk maid		" "	4	8	0
Castor Oil Mortons (largest)		" bottle	0	6	0
Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4		" tin	0	5	0
Sweets assorted (Keillers)	from	" lb	0	6	0

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

CONDOR & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th May, 1912.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED early in June, for the Monsoon. The date will be notified hereafter.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May, 1912.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops—Khargpur. Salary Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400 per mensem.

Applications in India for the above post will be received by the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta up to the 15th of June, 1912, and not up to the 1st of June, 1912, only as originally advertised.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forces Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1912, at 5 P. M. (S. T.), when the following Special Resolutions duly passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on 7th May 1912, will be submitted for confirmation:

"That the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited be wound-up voluntarily."

"That the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert R. Greaves and Mr. Sorabji E. Warden, be appointed joint Liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up."

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May, 1912.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that nearly 90 per cent. of the CISTERNS placed in the tops of the houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids. The result is that a large number of such cisterns breed anopheles larvae which convey Malaria. In those cases where there are tight fitted covers, the same are carelessly left open by servants.

Section 381 of the Municipal Act which refers to wells, tanks, &c., is being amended, and after the same is passed by the Governor in Council, any well, tank, cistern, fountain, masonry receptacles for gardens, etc., etc., breeding larvae of mosquitoes will render the owner or occupier liable to prosecution for creating nuisance.

It is therefore very necessary in the interests of the house owners and occupiers that all cisterns should be hermetically covered and should be kept under lock and key, so as to render them mosquito proof. The warning pipe of the cistern should also be dealt with in the same way by placing a piece of fine wire gauze against the inner opening of the pipe.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............£ 900,000

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J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 28th May, 1912.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 28th May, 1912.

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A large lot of cast iron scraps, C. I. tubes, C. I. blocks, copper wire glass scrap, electric bulbs, wooden pieces, rubbish iron, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 29th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Orient Building, Colaba, opposite Colaba station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without-arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, rich ornaments, one sweet tone mahogany square piano, table and hall lamps, carpets, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, dressing, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, clocks, utensils, &c., &c., the property of R. F. Mayes Esqr. and others.

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On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amir Mansion" Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household-furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table and chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone piano, table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, China matting, utensils, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of Harold, Martin, Esq., Vice-Consul de France and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PEARL and RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 22, Apollo Street, very valuable diamond, pearl and ruby jewellery, consisting of rose rings set with valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds, diamond and ruby nose rings, valuable pearl and diamond ear-rings, diamond and ruby watch chains, diamond and ruby tiepins, Marquis rings set with emeralds and diamonds, ruby hoop-ring, pearl and diamond ear-buttons, pearl bracelets, pearl "Raifoos," "Toran Malas" set with diamond and pearls etc. etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	225,000
East Indian „ „ ...	157,000
American „ „ ...	3,046,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH MAY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bulns.	3,75,000	Colombo	Mercantile Bank
26 Boxes Bulns.	19,50,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	23	27,031
B B and C I Railway ...	28	32,893

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 16 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., and on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and private bills are by no means plentiful. Far Eastern rates are rather steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148
Shanghai „	...203
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 7-8 for Cash and 96 13-16 for the Settlement and has improved 1-16, during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 15 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 96 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 96 12 0

BULLION:—

Closing quotations for Bar Silver in London on Saturday were ·8 higher for ready at 28 1-8 and 3-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 5-16 New York was 3-8 up at 61 1-8. The local market is steadier and we quote as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	„ 71 5 0
1st Settlement	„ 71 8 0
2nd Settlement	„ 71 14 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	„ 80 11 0
1st Settlement	„ 80 14 0
2nd Settlement	„ 81 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the American markets on Saturday were slight. The Liverpool market was closed and will also be closed to-day, reopening to-day (Tuesday). The local market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 301. There has been very little business doing during the day and at Colaba the tone was quiet and slightly easier. Closing rates are as under. For ready cotton the enquiry has been meagre and the turn-over to-day was small.

We give below quotations for New Crop, but except those for good Broach March, fine Khamgaon-Akola January, and fully good Bengal January the rates given are quite nominal as there is no business doing.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 300 1-2	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „	301	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „	297	„ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „	287	„ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „	281	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „	270	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „	262	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „	265	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „	249	„ „
OLD CROP.		
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „	279	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ... „	257	„
Good M. G. Westerns ... „	267	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
May ...	„ 12 5 6 B.T.
September ...	„ 12 8 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	„ 9 10 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal
Mughi ...	„ 57 8 0 „
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 61 0 0 „

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 12 4 0 B. T.
May	„ 12 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 37 8 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 49 0 0
Small	„ 47 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 6 B. T.
„ Delhi May. ...	„ 5 7 0 „
„ „ September ...	„ 5 10 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,800
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	81
Indian Specie	62 1-2

MILLS.

David	433 3-4
Edward Sassoon Mill	213 3-4
Jamshed Mills	203 3-4
Kohinoor	775
Maneckji Petit	2,630
New Great Eastern	232 1-2
Standard	1,347 1-2
Sun Mill	117 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Pref	297 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	24 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	66
Gujarat Railway	92 1-2
Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	11,210	bales.
Wheat	23,693	cwts.
Linseed	20,283	„
Rapeseed	8,044	„
Gingellyseed	1,028	„
Poppyseed	3,780	„
Groundnuts...	3,041	„
Castorseed	3,976	„
Rice	4,283	„
Myrabollams.	1,687	„
Cottonseed	1,352	„
Mowraseed	111	„
Gram	12,101	„
Jowar	1,825	„
Maize	319	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 25th May 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 18th May 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 18. Rs.	May 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,20,49,678	1,35,16,388
Other Deposits	10,04,28,479	9,85,26,076
Post Bills	5,164	3,855
Sundries	25,14,940	25,51,149
	13,56,58,261	13,51,97,468
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,24,88,866	2,22,70,517
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,92,73,063	1,78,79,371
Loans do. do.	2,83,60,320	2,80,92,489
Bills discounted and purchased	2,08,44,232	1,99,52,922
Dead Stock	2,33,124	2,33,255
Stamps	5,766	5,662
Bullion	6,90,786	9,24,118
Balances with other Banks.	8,79,503	12,77,678
Sundries.....................	6,17,157	6,35,803
Cash	4,21,99,936	4,38,60,145
	13,56,58,261	13,51,97,468

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 cwts old metal, P A Kulkarni ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 45 cwts bagging cloth, The Jamshed Oil Mills ; 60 bales wool, M Balia ; 261 cwts chutney, Merwanji Poonjiajee and Sons ; 15 bales wool, M Chandratan, 78 bales wool, S D Sassoon and Co ; 13 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 13 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 54 bales cotton waste, 2 bales oily rapes, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—15 bales hides, H A Oomer and Sons ; 4 bales carpets, J M Savchand ; 30 cwts chutney and preserve, N. K Jussawalla ; 75 cwts fishmaws ; 68 cwts cuttlefish, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 32 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 49 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co : 6 cwts mother of pearl shell, A H Mowji and Co ; 101 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 13 cwts aloes, A Fazulbhoy ; 1,029 cwts oil cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co ; 37 cwts fishmaws, A Hussein and Co ; 21 cwts dry gingers, E Sultanally ; 57 bales skins, A G H Mohomed ; 14 bales hides, V Esmail Co.

FOR HULL.

Laconia s—3,481 cwts myrabollams, 1,037 cwts castorseed, L Pragji ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas ; 991 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 4,025 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2 000 cwts barley, M Vulubhdas ; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Ktof-the-Thistle s—3,214 cwts barley, 3,000 cwts teelseed, 3,2.0 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,500 cwts castorseed, S. Nagindas.

Rysbergen s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Candidate s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, 9,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,500 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co ; 369 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 330 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 788 cwts myrabollam, P Mathooradas and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, M Vulubhdas.

Clan Cameron s—2,000 balas cotton waste, C Piraj and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, W Blythe and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Manipur s—582 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 cwts mustardseed, F F Campbell and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 cwts olibanum, S Manilal and Co ; 250 bales hemp, K Visram and Co,

Ostmark s—100 cwts olibanum, 142 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co ; 100 cwts kapur katchri, R Jewandas and Co.

Roath s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 204 cwts gum, R Damji and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 200 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—204 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Moravia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 12 cwts animalguts Ad Meyer, 100 cwts oldcopper, M Somjee ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 2002 cwts linseed 2002 cwts, rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 28 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Cleopatra s—204 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Moravia s—3750 cwts gingellyseed, F Fachiri.

FOR FIUME.

Moravia s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, The M B Kaisha; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dryfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somjee; 265 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.

Cleopatra s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Moravia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somjee, 12 cwts olibanum, 4 cwts benjamin, S A Misri; 105 cwts turmeric, G Sojpal.

Cleopatra s—12 cwts olibanum, 4 cwts benjamin, S A Misri.

FOR NAPLES.

Istrar s—1,200 cwts wheat, M Vulubhdas.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—35 cwts chutney, F. Nowroji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—92 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Oriental s—59 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Oriental s—500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 600 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 400 bales cotton, M H Dedashti ; 200 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 219 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—70 cwts sharkfins, A and Y Laljee ; 45 cwts olibanum A H Mowjee and Co; 155 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 270 cwts jardaloo, 253 cwts raisins, D Pasoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha ; 400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Tosa Maru s—350 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Oriental s—100 bales, cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 700 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Oriental s—200 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

- Saddle As. 4 per lb.
- Leg As. 3½ per lb.
- Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
- Liver As. 3 each.
- Kidney As. 8 per doz.
- Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

- Saddle As. 3 per lb.
- Leg As. 3 per lb.
- Shoulder As. 2 1-2 per lb.
- Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
- Kidney As. 6 per doz.
- Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

- Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
- Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

- Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
- Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
- Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
- Round As. 2 per lb.
- Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
- Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 3 1-2 per lb.
- Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
- Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
- Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
- Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

- Pomfret nil.
- Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per pair.
- Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 each.
- Surmaye (large) nil.
- Surmaye (small) nil.
- Salmon (large) nil.
- Salmon (small) nil.
- Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
- Oysters As. 4 per doz.
- Mullet (large) nil.
- Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per doz.
- Lobsters As. 3.
- Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1.

POULTRY AND GAME.

- Fowls (large) from As. 1 to As. 12 each.
- Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
- Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-8 each.
- Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
- Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
- Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
- Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
- Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

- Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
- Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
- Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
- Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
- Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
- Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
- Australian Grapes nil.
- Grapes of Nasik nil.
- Grapes of Malta nil.
- Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per doz.
- do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-4 per doz.
- do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
- do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

- Cauliflower nil.
- Green Peas from As. 3 per seer.
- Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
- Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
- Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
- Bringal As. 1 per seer.
- Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
- Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
- Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
- French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
- Beetroot nil.
- Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
- Onions pies 4 per seer.
- Carrots As. 1 per seer.
- Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
- Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
- Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
- Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
- Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
- Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
- Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

- Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
- Sago As. 2 per seer.
- Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
- Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
- Eggs pies 6 each.
- Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
- Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CANTOPHER—May 16, at Simla, Augustus Richmond, son of Richard and Mary Cantopher, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "There is time enough for all work, if you will do it consecutively, but there will be not time enough in the whole year for you to do two things at a time."—John Wanamaker.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. By. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Indienne	Sellenick
Suite	Ballet Egyptian	Luigini
Duett	I would that my love	Mendelssohn
Idyll	The Glow Worm	Lincke
Dance	The Grasshoppers	Bucalossi
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees will be held to-day at 4 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Malbrouck monkey has been presented by Mr. W. J. Allen.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir has arrived in Bombay and is residing in a bungalow at Grant-Road.

SUSPECTED OPIUM POISONING.—A Singalese, named A. W. Jordon was admitted into St. George's Hospital last night suffering from suspected opium poisoning.

REPORTED THEFT.—Messrs. Crowder and Company report the theft of three bolts and a piece of canvas valued at Rs. 236 from their godown at Frere Road between Saturday evening and Monday morning.

"MAIDANIA".—To-morrow "Karlekar's Circus" will give a benefit day to "Maidania," the takings being handed over to the committee. There will be a matinee at 6 o'clock and ladies and children will be admitted at half rates, while the evening performance at 9-30 will include several new features. Free tickets to all side shows will be presented to everybody taking tickets for the Circus, on that day.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—It is understood that it has been finally decided to remove the Bandra Slaughter House from its present location. Three sites, suitable for the purpose, are now being examined by the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and it is expected that Bandra will soon be free of the nuisance. It is also understood that the Bombay Municipality have under consideration a scheme for carrying on the skinning of dead animals departmentally, and for this purpose plant will be shortly ordered from Europe, and the present system of getting the work done by contract will be discontinued.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENTS—Mahomed Ahmed, 22, while attempting to cross the road on Sunday night at Queen's Road, near the Marine Lines station, was knocked down by a motor-car (No. 1885) driven by Kaikhushro Rustamji, the occupants of the car being four Customs officials. The car, it is stated, was going at an ordinary pace. Col. Collie and Major Street, who were passing at the time, rendered assistance to the injured man and then sent him to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the City Coroner, held an inquest in the evening on the body of Ahmed. The first witness was S. P. DeCosta, a preventive officer in the Bombay Customs. He said he was in the car at the time of the accident. He did not see how it occurred. But when the car arrived almost opposite the Marine Lines station it stopped suddenly and a man was found underneath. He was pulled out and examined by Dr. Street who came up in company of Lieut-Colonel Collie. The man was conscious and stood up. The car was proceeding at an ordinary rate and the horn was blown all the time. Another preventive officer, also in the car at the time, deposed that he saw the deceased crossing the road from the station. He was knocked down by the left mud guard of the car which was going at a speed of six miles an hour. The accident, in his opinion, was due to the fault of the deceased. Dr. James McQueen, House Surgeon, Gokuldas Hospital, said that in his opinion the deceased died of rupture of the liver. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—John Fernandez (13), a native christian who was removed to the G. T. Hospital suffering from injuries received through being run over by a motor-car on Saturday morning, while lying asleep in Sheikh Memon-street, died early yesterday.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
May	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
28	m 9 59	27 5	m 3 9	16 2
	9 38 a	26 2	3 45 a	19 9
29	m 10 44	27 11	m 3 47	15 9
	10 19 a	26 0	4 31 a	19 9
30	m 11 25	28 3	m 4 24	15 6
	10 58 a	25 11	5 13 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 28 (Tuesday) „ 6h 1m „ 7h 11m
„ 29 (Wednesday) „ 6h 1m „ 7h 11m
„ 30 (Thursday) „ 6h 1m „ 7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59·6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5·6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m, a.m. ; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8·9m. a.m.

EN PASSANT.

Probably, when the Imperial Government is permanently fixed up at Delhi, there will be one point the less for factious controversy between the good folk of Calcutta and Bombay, which often appears very puerile to the on-looker. One of the latest things is the apprehension by a section of the Calcutta people on the results that will commercially ensue to the disparagement of that city by the removal of the Member for Commerce and Industry from their midst. Now this Department (or at least the heads of it) is absent from Calcutta for some eight months of the year during which time the trade of the city goes on as it went on long before that august Branch of Government countenance was established, and as it will go on wherever the supreme Executive makes its centre. The inference of a Bombay daily in a recent issue that Calcutta business houses exist without their heads for many months every year, and that the trade of this, or that, is in the hands of Continental firms is rather a stretch of imagination. It does not matter what season of the year you do business with one of the historic commercial houses of Calcutta, a responsible memmer (usually a partner) is always at hand whom you will invariably find at his desk soon after 10 in the morning. It is an occasional complaint of business people coming to Bombay (I give it as I have heard it from no unimportant person) that you can't begin business much before noon here. It is true that the export trade of India is chiefly in the hands of other than Britons, which in Calcutta include Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Germans, and in Bombay,—Jews, Parsees, Greeks and Germans. There is not a pin to choose between the two cities in this respect. When one refers to British houses of Indian, rather than local, repute the head is invariably at Calcutta,—the branch at Bombay. Although the Commerce and Industry Department may be accredited with most useful results, for the time it has been in existence, due to the initiative of the several eminent Civilians who guided its first destinies. There is reason to believe that its limits are too confined to ensure universal good in India. A responsible member of that Department should be attached (with his own clerical and administrative staff) to each local Government, so as to be in immediate touch with the particular interests of Commerce and Trade under that rule. By direct contact with, and specialisation in matters of localities infant industries could be more encouraged and fostered. Collectors, and other district officers do their best as it is, and there are many instances where particular attention is bestowed by such officials, but it is only a side issue of their duties, and there is no finality.

Imitation, rather than initiative, would seem to be the leading characteristic in the anatomy of the average Indian. A man sets up an industry and flourishes. A relation, or, mere employe, learns the major points of the work and immediately establishes a similar factory within a short distance. This inclination is seen a great deal in the cotton cultivation areas of India. Here so many Presses and cotton cleaning factories have been set up that, even were crops superabundant, they could not be kept going. Then accrues the less desirable element of the "combine" (as it is known), a small portion of the factories doing the whole work, others remaining closed but sharing the profits. It is not beyond suspicion that men designedly start a factory in an already crowded centre for the sake of inclusion in the "pool," and it might be that his place never works a day but he can sit still and draw what may turn out to be splendid return for the money invested. This may be considered legitimate business but its moral, and expediency, is open to doubt. It might come within the province of a Commercial Board to discourage speculation of this description, especially as Revenue does not gain any advantage from the importation of machinery.

Probably Miss Marie Corelli enjoys the greatest reputation among novelists of the present age. An edition of any new work of hers is often bespoke before advance copies are published. Her repertoire is essentially one wherein bathos and pathos intermingle, yet possessing those compensating elements of sensation, and originally, that appeal first to the novel reader who, in the majority, aim at killing time. An eminent Divine of the Roman Church recently wondered whether Miss Corelli approves whole heartedly and absolutely of any one except Miss Corelli !" This was in connection with the brochure of this authoress on the subject of "swagger religionists." Miss Corelli's predilection for expressing her opinions on the instruments of the Gospel, among other everyday subjects, is established. And the mire thrown must stick at times. In many instances many of us are not altogether satisfied at procedure of clergymen, and minister, either as exemplars or teachers. This eminent lady has treated the matter fairly graphically, and there might be more yet to be said. Some of the so-termed 'swagger' is apparently in connection with the intonation of the service of the Established Church. This is a matter of fashion, as Pastor F. B. Meyer puts it, because "his set do it." Whatever the general opinion on the question may be the fact remains that the majority of Clergymen in the Church of England of to-day incline to intonation rather than reading. And one were indeed uncharitable to assert that it is done for personal gratification or effect. In my humble opinion, if the elocutionary ability were equal to the supposed harmony of the voice in any single instance there would be no comparison in—for example, the rendering of the beautiful Litany—between the two. I have heard this section of public worship 'sung and said' (as the immediate preface in the Book of the Common Prayer has it) in many places spread over a good number of years. And it never impressed me as it did as rendered by the incumbent of a small village church in Essex a few years ago. This man of God was a striking personality, and added to that the qualities of a natural elocutionist. It mattered not that his congregation were a mere handful,—in the majority simple parish folk, rude and uncultured, who might have been considered equally consistantly treated by mere gabble,—this Patriarch, with his white hair flowing over his shoulders, seemed to feel it was meet that conviction should reach the heart. Edwin Booth the Actor was once asked by a Minister to recite. He gave the Lord's Prayer. It is said that the few succeeding minutes was a hush that could be felt, and that many an eye was dimmed. A good deal could be suggested with regard to the lack of that power behind the Prayer, or the Lesson, or the Litany to stir men's hearts. If 'twere the rule rather than the exception congregations might demand a return to the more primitive style of worship as a set-off against the bad imitation of the cathedral service (beautiful and attractive as that must remain, through the facilities of trained musicians) one meets with in any out-of-the-way church having an incumbent to the fashion born. Few will probably agree with Miss Corelli in her relegation, to the category of the so-called 'swagger' crowd, of Moses of old, for most folk will agree that this traditionally grand old character chiefly appeals to us because he was so human, and had so little of the pettifogging and common-place about him. Miss Corelli seems to have made a stumble over the purposes of the Parliamentarians, or Puritans, which, as she says, were to retain the "old simple service of the Common Prayer of the Church of England." The well known incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, explains, in mild correction, that such of our forebears who fought under Cromwell rather wished to abolish ceremonial altogether.

There will be many who sympathise with the Correspondent in a local paper on account of disturbed slumbers, not only from the natural emanations of the villianous crow, but from the hundred and one diabolical noises that seem indissolubly attached to residence in a few localities in Bombay. It was proposed that the Boy Scouts should add to their side functions the hobby of collecting crows' eggs with a view of reducing the breed of the ubiquitous creatures. And they were to be paid for the trouble (and risk, for crows are as cute in arranging for the security of this domestic duty of theirs as in the art of foraging) involved in the procedure. Happily for the equanimity of the maternal mind this suggested legitimatised piece of spoliation cannot be added to the programme of scouting, because the creed of the system contains a clause demanding the humane treatment of God's creatures by those enrolled. Presumably, exceptions are made for the sake of self-defence, and for the provision of food. Apart from those exigencies if these boys retain through life the strict regard of these principles there will be a section of the coming generation at least who will hesitate from the mere promptings of sport to take the life which they cannot give back.

LE TATILLON.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The disturbance in the extreme north has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir, and numerous dust-storms in the plains of North-West India. There has also been local rainfall in Assam and Bengal with a few falls in Tenasserim, Orissa, Bihar, South Rajputana and the South Peninsula. Naya Dumka reports one inch, Jagdalpur two and Mercara one inch of rain.

Forecast : No large change.

MR. CLEMENTS' FORECAST.

LUCKNOW, MAY 27.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* publishes a special forecast of the monsoon in the United Provinces sent to them by Mr. Hugh Clements. It indicates that the heavier rains will occur during June and July with not so much in August, and less still in September. The heavier rains in June may be expected from the 5th or 6th to the 11th and from the 17th to the 23rd. There will also be some showers after the 26th and round the 15th. During July the heavy rains will occur from the 2nd or 3rd to the 8th and the 19th, to the 25th and round the 10th, 15th and 20th. August will have some showers round the 7th, 10th, 17th and 24th and September will have a few showers about the 2nd, 7th, 15th, 21st and 30th. August and September will be rather dry months as the air tides shift away from the United Provinces more and more after July and will become very remote during September.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer "Oriental" Captain A. Valentine, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, reports having experienced light N. W. winds and strong adverse currents.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Damra," Captain W. C. Morrison, also arrived in harbour on Sunday, met with strong weather, wind and high sea.

The Punjab.—Moderate or heavy clouds persists in the north-west and south-east Punjab but skies are clear in the remaining districts. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is below the average at Rawalpindi; the minimum is in excess at Lahore,

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in west Central India and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is slightly above the average in Gujarat and below at Neemuch and Indore. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-western districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become slightly damper in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Scattered dust or thunder-storms are reported from the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Moderate or heavy cloud has spread over the greater portion of the reporting area and conditions appear to have become slightly unsettled on the Malabar Coast.

Light local rains is likely on the West Coast and a few falls may occur in the extreme north, and also in Mysore, Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	89·8	70·3	...	2·33
Muscat	...	...	...	...
Multan	107·8	79·0	...	3·96
Rawalpindi	94·9	71·9	...	9·67
Lahore	...	...		
Sirsa	108·3	84·0	...	3·74
Ambala	105·5	81·9	...	3·57
Delhi	105·5	85·3	...	5·74
Agra	108·0	88·0	...	4·63
Mainpuri	105·3	85·1	...	3·88
Jhansi	109·5	88·5	...	1·18
Cawnpore	109·2	83·9	...	4·20
Allahabad	110·1	80·0	...	2·38
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	100	79·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	107·4	82·2	0·04	1·05
Jaipur	104·2	80·6	...	3·81
Kotah	108·6	87·6	...	1·05
Bhuj	103·0	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·3	81·7	...	0·08
Veraval	88·1	79·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	107·1	76·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	105·0	81·5	...	0·02
Surat	94·9	80·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	107·6	[illegible]	...	0·26
Deesa	109·3	85·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	103·9	82·0	...	0·69
Indore	101·1	82·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	105·8	81·3	...	6·10
Saugor	105·8	80·1	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	108·6	81·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	108·2	84·1	...	2·01
Akola	111·2	83·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	106·8	88·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	107·6	82·8	0·02	9·25
Chanda	109·5	87·5	...	4·63
Raipur	106·7	81·6	...	4·19
Bombay	93·0	82·2	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	91·8	81·9	0·02	0·58
Mormugao	92·5	82·7	...	3·36
Karwar	90·7	82·0	...	4·22
Malegaon	107·4	80·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	104·1	81·0	...	2·31
Poona	104·0	76·3	...	2·58
Sholapur	106·3	81·1	...	2·65
Bijapur	104·2	76·7	...	1·60
Belgaum	91·3	69·5	...	4·71
Aurangabad	103·9	79·7	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	82·7	...	5·03
Hyderabad	104·8	80·2	...	5·12
Mangalore	92·8	79·8	...	5·05
Calicut	90·8	78·1	0·01	13·71
Cochin	89·2	77·7	...	24·84
Colombo	89·0	74·0	0·20	56·33
Masulipatam	93·3	83·2	...	7·94
Bellary	105·0	78·8	0·01	1·35
Cuddapah	110·2	84·6	...	2·65
Madras	93·5	82·0	...	21·89
Bangalore	94·3	68·8	0·16	4·43
Coimbatore	95·9	73·3	...	6·43
Trichinopoly	99·6	78·3	...	19·24
Negapatam	95·5	80·0	...	51·21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 27th May was inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

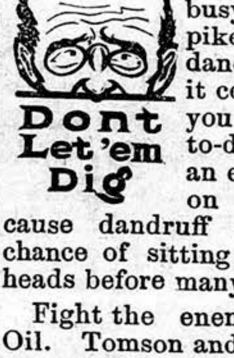
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LITTLE MICROBES.
MAKE BIG BALD SPOTS.

Dandroff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp and Baldness All Caused By Dandruff Germs.

If you, dear reader, could work as ceaselessly, as persistently and vigorously night and day as doth the little dandruff germ, your vaults would be full to overflowing with yellow gold. The proverbial little busy bee is a cheap piker alongside of the dandruff germ when it comes to work. If you have dandruff to-day and don't start an energetic warefare on the germs that cause dandruff you have a fine chance of sitting among the bald heads before many years.



Fight the enemy with Kaminia Oil. Tomson and Co., guarantee it to eradicate dandruff destroy the germs, stop itching scalp, and falling of the hair. A finest dressing for the hair delightfully perfumed too. Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Be cautious against imitations and get only Kaminia Oil. At Tomson & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
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CIGARETTE PAPER

A H OUR FAVOURITE.
KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES :—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of vision, sensation of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gum constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness etc., etc. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
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M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. 1. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
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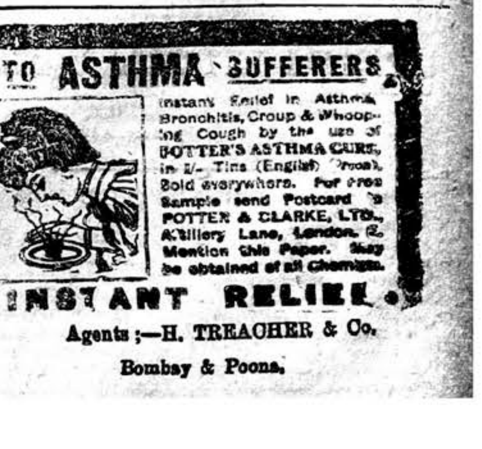

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Instant relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Prices). Sold everywhere. Free Sample sent Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, Ltd., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Swazi, 3,174 tons, Captain H. J. Abbey, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain D. A. Barrand, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Board of Trade have invited the Imperial Merchant Service Guild to nominate a representative of Captains and Officers to sit upon the Committee to be appointed for the purpose of advising them with regard to the Preparation of Rules for the Seamen's National Insurance Society, to be organised under Section 48 of the National Insurance Act. The Guild have submitted the name of Captain T. V. Walker, Chairman of the Management Committee, a gentleman of wide and diversified experience in the Mercantile Marine whose appointment will command the fullest confidence of the responsible body of men whose interests he has been chosen to look after.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence....Comdr La Touche......Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart......Comdr Townsend ....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 27.

Assaye ......4359 Cockman...Shanghai...5-6 ..P & O Co
Barhein ....1403 Grant......................Arab S Co
Belle of France......2469 Cargill........Andrew Yule & Co
Baroda ....1898 Penny ....M M & Co
Dunrobin ....2319 Carr.........................T M & Co
Fumi Maru..........1569 Nishikawa.........W & A G & Co
Gymeric ....2593 Cusack ....G H Essajee
Lhasa.................. 950 Manley... ..K'chi...M M & Co
Madura..............1273 Logan ......P Gulf...M M & Co
Malda ....1256 Bamber ....M M & Co
Patrick Stewart............Townsend ... ..I G T Steamer
Palamcotta..........2209 Cutbush ....M M & Co
Ranee..................3634 Banson ....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ....2635 McBean...............Shah S N Co
Saifi.................... 565 Morin ....Arab S N Co
Surada ....3401 Alton.........................M M & Co
Sant. Tookaram...118 Dillon ....I C N & T Co
Singu.................1912 Barrand ....S Wallace & Co
Upada ....3382 Hodgson ....M M & Co
Clan Cameron......2850 Taylor.............J Finlay & Co
Feroozi ....2029 Primrose ....B P S N Co
Umballa...............3426 Broeq...Calcutta...25-5... ..... M & M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Rysbergen.......2304 Burger ....T M & Co
B Ariosto ....2760 Bradley............K'chi...30-5....... J Finlay & Co
C&R Chiltonian...2761 Jones ....Hamburg ....7-6....... T M & Co
D&E Clan Urquhart ......3759 Somerfels ... Tuticorin... 26-5...J Finlay & Co
F Laconia ....4117 Caboto.............Garston........ W & A Graham & Co
G Naseri .... 911 March.................S & P S N Co
K Tosa Maru...3610 Satow....Kobe...30-5...N Y Kaisha
M Havildar.......3086 Elliott ....31-5...T Morrison & Co
N Daylight ship ....3599 ...Baltimore... 5-6....... Standard Oil Co
O Hild .... 719 Salvesen ...Bangkok ....28-5 F F Campbell & Co
P Swazi ....3174 Abbey...Calcutta ....27-5....... W & A G & Co
Q Queen Alexandra ......2788 Radcliffe... Philadelphia... 25-5...W & A Graham & Co

Offside N

Shah Ameer.........2023 Wheeler......Bo Hajaz S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipur ....4923 Tyers.......Dunkirk ....31-5... K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia.........3250 Thomson ....W & A G & Co
3 Chupra............3354 Henderson.......A'werp...28-5... M M & Co
4 Maltby ....2540 Alsen ....Liverpool........... W & A Graham & Co
5 Roath.................2808 Harding..........Hamburg .... W & A G & Co
6 Istrar.................2979 Jacob ....A'werp...K N & Co
7 Cleopatra.........2129 Chersich .....Trieste ....1-6.... A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle...4285 Baker ...A'werp ...25-5.... K N & Co
9 Ostmark ....2706 Peter...W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Oriental......3286 Valentine......Kobe ...1-6.... P & O S N Co
12&13 Persia...4154 Haughton......London ..P & O Co
15 Candidate......2917 Rushforth .....Antwerp...27-5.... K N & Co
16 Sirbistan......1857 Choat.......Dunkirk ....W & A Graham & Co

H W V D.

Linga..............957 Rothwell ...K'chi ...27-5...M M & Co
H W Dumra......762 Morrison.......Busreh .....30-5....... M M & Co

M W D D

Praesident..........2086 Bremer...26-5...A Strandes & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati ....524 Ahmed......Karachi ....28-5.... B S N Co
Mahamadi...........549 Ahmed.........N F......B S N Co
Bahaduri ....829 Ahmed ....N F.......B S N Co
Kaveri .... 552 Mahomed...M'Goa...28-5...B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	City of Glasgow...	Findlay	Karachi, May 25

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	City of Glasgow...	Findlay	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Chupra, Henderson for Antwerp.
" Singu, Borrand for Rangoon.
" Swazi, Abbey for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Zamora for Marseilles.
" Baroda for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Praesident for Zanzibar, &c.
" Oriental for China.
" Moravia for Trieste, &c.
" Markgraf for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lantaura, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 27th instant and is due here on the 29th instant on the evening.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's s. s. Polcevera from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant and expected to arrive here on the 5th proximo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 28th May.

337. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 7125 Vol. H. E. Davies, "A" Coy. from 6th May to 5th November 1912.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 °	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125 ° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125 ° (in tins)...	3 15 0	per two tins.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 28th May, 1912.

NYASALAND.

Nyasaland, its possibilities and the best means of developing the country, is the subject of a special supplement of "Truth." The British Protectorate of Nyasaland, which lie contiguous to Rhodesia, is not yet generally well-known, for its commercial history only began in 1902, when the British Central Africa Company was formed, primarily to construct a railway which would bring it into communication with the rest of the world. The first section of the line has been completed and has already justified its existence. When it has been carried as far as the port of Beira, those best acquainted with the country declare that its prosperity will increase by leaps and bounds. Its climate is suited to Europeans and it possesses a soil of great fertility, capable of growing most tropical products and proved to be especially adapted to the raising of cotton and tobacco. Preliminary researches also indicate that considerable mineral wealth may be discovered; but its value as an agricultural country is already beyond doubt. From 692 lbs. of cotton and 17,604 lbs. of tobacco in 1902-03 the output has grown to 1,756,999 lbs. of cotton and 1,704,637 in 1910-11, an amazing record for what is practically the first ten years of production in a country which until 1902 was next to inaccessible. The output is bound to increase, for so keen is the demand for first-class tobacco and cotton lands that the most suitable areas, within a distance of forty miles of the section of railway already built, have been taken up and when the line has been extended northwards many hundred of thousands of acres will be thrown open, for the better cotton-land lies to the north. Cotton, we learn, grows wild in most parts of the protectorate, the northern part of the territory, below four thousand feet in altitude, being singularly well adapted to the growth of the upland American hybrid cotton, recently introduced, which is being tested on upwards of sixty estates in the highlands while in the new levels, great attention being directed to increasing the yield and raising the quality of the product.

Fortunately the natives of the Lower Shiré districts are showing their eagerness to participate in the production of cotton and the Resident has registered over eighteen thousand small plots under native cultivation. This may tend to solve the labour problem, at any rate it will hasten the development of the country's agricultural resources. It appears that the fine qualities of long staple cotton were introduced by Europeans in 1890, and after many experiments in order to find the most suitable seeds, an American and two Egyptian varieties have now been definitely established—a first class Egyptian brown and white quality of exceptionally long and silky staple from Mitafifi and Abassi seed respectively, which are grown successfully in the lowlands of the protectorate, and a shorter stapled American seed which has recently been planted in the Shire Highlands and has proved itself a great success during the last five years. "Truth's" writer considers it may be taken as established that apart from the first-class cotton which has been grown for some years in the lowlands in larger quantities, cotton of the American variety can also now he grown in the uplands to compete on fair terms with the better class American varieties sold in the Liverpool market. Naturally the British Cotton Growing Association has manifested a keen interest in Nyasaland and has assisted in fostering the industry. A ginning press has been established at a central point near the railway and other similar establishments are being opened in various convenient centres. The Association has also under consideration the advisability of starting a large plantation, where experiments could be carried on for Government on an extensive scale and where the seed could be grown. Nyasaland upland American cotton is already in great demand in Liverpool where it is valued at about two-pence a lb. above middling American, owing to the length of its staple, and it compares favourably wish the last American.

But until adequate railway communication has been established development both in cotton and tobacco must be retarded. Tobacco-growing promises to be as successful as cotton. The planters required only a thorough knowledge of curing to enable them to compete in the home markets with best American varieties. The services of an expert from America were secured and he is now teaching planters the American style of curing which is leading them to grow on a more extensive scale. A company has been formed to handle the product and large factories have been erected, an impetus being thus given to planting. Land suitable for tobacco growing is in demand both by companies and by individual settlers. For this description of allotment as well as for cotton soil it is anticipated that the application will rapidly increase after the completion of the railway. But besides cotton and tobacco, Nyasaland can also produce coffee, tea and other tropical crops. Indigenous in parts of Africa, coffee flourishes in the Shire highlands. At an altitude of three thousand feet the small berried and superior coffee is in congenial soil and it is found that the berries are hardly distinguishable from those at Mocha. Is is anticipated that the cultivation will be much extended. Tea is not so popular as the returns would prove slower, but maize has been successfully grown and experiments are being made with fibrous plants, rice, ground-nuts and rubber. Under the last of these the acreage is at present small, but it has shown itself worth cultivating, as have also wheat, oats, millet and potatoes, capsicum, turmeric and ginger. The vegetation of Nyasaland is luxuriant and in a word it appears to be an ideal country in which to settle and to invest in industrial concerns.

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Earthquakes, Old and New. The long story of the earth's unrest could be told in thrilling chapters had any one knowledge of all the shocks it has been through. Many men have tried to straighten out the record of earthquakes, but have not got much farther in most cases than a "catalogue raisonne." Some compilers have wisely limited themselves to certain districts or single countries, while others, more ambitious, have attempted to record all the earthquakes that have disturbed, at one time or another, all quarters of our world. Mr. Robert Mallet and his son have not shrunk from including in their well-known work, earthquakes as far back as that of 1606 B.C. which overawed the followers of Moses, when he ascended Mt. Sinai to receive the Tables of the Law. The Mallets' record ends in 1842 A. D. and the tale is then taken up by a Frenchman, Professor Alexis Perry, who undertook to publish annual lists of the earth's great tremblings. To Chile we must look for the most copious catalogue, Count de Montessus de Ballore, the Director of the Chilian Seismological Service, having entered in his list no fewer than 140,000 shocks. The descriptions of these occupy in M. S. nearly thirty yards of bookshelves in the Chilian library. It is no doubt a brave thing to attempt to keep pace with the world's earthquakes, but it must be an altogether hopeless task, for great and small 30,000 is about the number of shocks our earth survives every year. To attempt a description or even make a exhaustive list of these would be useless for any real purpose in life, for only an average of two in every thousand are strong enough to be registered by all the seismographs of the world. These, by the waves they generate and that travel around or across the globe, reveal themselves, setting in motion the pendulums of the seismographs scattered over the earth.

The British Association, through Professor Milne, publish an annual list of such earthquakes, but this only includes those that have occurred since 1899. This short record does little to enlighten the present generation as to the probable periodicity of certain movements of the earth. Could it have extended over centuries it might have been possible for us to calculate the relationship of the different visitations and perhaps foresee them. Professor Milne has done his utmost to supply this need by publishing the "Catalogue of Destructive Earthquakes, from A. D. 7 to A. D. 1899." To do this exhaustively he has drawn upon the Japanese calendars, on the chronicles of earthquakes compiled in Russia, China and Iceland, on the results of the researches of specialists and on what records the documents in the Foreign, Colonial and India Offices afforded. In this catalogue the number is 4,154, or such as have come up to the Professor's standard of destruction, which is, that they must have done distinct damage to property. Of a still worse type the last 12 years have contributed about 60 per year. And yet only one earthquake out of every 25 have been registered. When our seismic records are more perfect a closer detection of their arrivals and departures will be possible. This is proved by the few that are recorded in the early centuries of our era. In the first ten the average was 17 in each, and all these were provided by China, Japan and Italy. In the nineteenth century 423 were noticed. Only one out of five of these can be put down to the account of these three countries, so widened were the sources of earthquake information. Professor Milne makes three classifications of earthquakes; those that crack walls or shatter old buildings, those strong enough to throw down or unroof houses, and finally such as destroy towns and devastate whole districts. More than half of those that now occur are in the first or mildest list, whereas in old days only three out of every ten recorded were gentle shocks.

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Cuba. The history of Cuba has been one of vicissitude from the time of its discovery until 1898, when Spain relinquished her rights over the island. Even since then the old discord has broken out periodically, and, at the moment, threatens to invoke the armed intervention of the United States which may, possibly, end in the termination of the Islanders' independence. The constitution under which the Cubans live dates back to 1901, and when it was inaugurated, and the people embarked on a separate national existence, great things were expected. Unfortunately, however, the people knew not how to rule, and once more the world is being reminded that the art of self-government cannot be learned in a decade. Of the future it is difficult to speak, for the population of the island is very mixed in character. In 1910, the statistics gave a total of 2,150,112, Oriente the province in which the present outbreak occurred being first in size (12,468 square miles) and third in population (461,394). Of the population of the Island, roughly speaking, 230,000 are foreign born, the large majority being emigrants from Spain and other European countries, and the United States. The West Indian Islands, Central and South America, Africa and China are other contributors to the foreign element. The United States has absolute right of intervention, under the conditions in which the Cubans accepted their independence and set up their constitution, and this right has already been exercised, for in 1906 an insurrection of considerable dimensions broke out, and for three years Washington undertook the provisional government of the Island. Something of the same sort will probably happen now, for it is certain that armed intervention is necessary. The white population, in Oriente at least, are in desperate straits, and the character of the Islander is such that, if he is permitted to gain the upper hand, or to believe that he has gained it, members of other races will find it impossible to live. At the moment the United States do not appear very anxious to assume further responsibilities in the matter, but each day the news becomes worse and it is difficult to see what other remedy can be employed.

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Aviators' Wages. Some light is thrown on the question of the wages paid to professional aviators by the action of the German League, whose members threaten to strike unless the manufacturers concede a minimum wage of £15 a month. Aviation is the latest profession, and the layman has hitherto understood that it is also the most hazardous. Wages of £15 a month do not in all the circumstances appear to be excessive. It must be remembered, of course, that, very recently, Mr. Graham-White declared that aeroplanes were safer than motor-cars, but few will believe him we fear, and fewer still will regard the German airmen's demand as unreasonable. It may be admitted that the air claims fewer victims than in the days when it was being first exploited, but we imagine that before aviation can be said to be successfully mastered for commercial purposes, more will have to give themselves up for involuntary sacrifice. In England many skilled workmen earn £3 a week in trades in which there is a minimum of risk and danger and we cannot imagine that English aviators will be prepared to fly at that figure, whatever their German colleagues care to do.

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Calcutta High Court. Dr. Thomas Thornhill, whose name has been mentioned by an Indian paper in Calcutta in connection with a seat on the Hight Court bench, has had a fairly rapid climb to the seats of the mighty. After practising in the Calcutta Courts for a brief space he was appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. D. H. Kingsford, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Small Causes, when the late Mr. H. Bell joined the Rangoon Chief Court. Dr. Thornhill is an Irishman and when still young was President of the Irish Rugby Union, after playing for his country for two or three seasons. In Calcutta he was a famous half-back and afterwards, an acceptable referee. He is extremely popular all round and is regarded as a sound and patient judge.

◆

Mistakes Regarding India. We notice that in their reports of a cricket match in which the young Prince Shivaji Rao of Baroda played for Oxford, the English reporters describe him as "H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda." It seems absurd to point out that this is wrong, so well known is the fact. The error serves to remind us, however, of the ignorance that prevails in England regarding India and the Indians. This was exemplified pretty well when their Imperial Majesties were in India, and few who saw them will forget the splendid pictures in some of the Home papers of Bori Bunder, "where their Majesties will first arrive at Bombay." Other mistakes, scarcely less absurd, occurred, all of which suggest that the English paper which desires to give India her due in its columns, will do well to employ someone who really knows something about the country.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mooltan" with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Devanha" left Hongkong, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th instant.

A salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 noon yesterday, Sunday last being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th May, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 841,237 maunds, and Rs. 44,603 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

Federal Affairs.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, May 13.

Advocates of a white Australia are rejoicing that the barriers erected against the ingress of colored aliens are being satisfactorily maintained. According to a return issued by the Federal authorities, the number of colored people who left the country during the first three months of the present year was 93 in excess of the arrivals; and although the newcomers aggregated 1,644 for the three months, as against 1,128 in 1911, it may be assumed either that their credentials were satisfactory, or that the circumstances of their visit here and the length of their stay were strictly safeguarded. It is true the Adelaide paper admits, that now and again unavoidable hardship is inflicted on aliens who come to the Commonwealth ignorant of the provisions of the law, but the regulations regarding them are, on the whole, it is claimed, fairly administered. Australia, it is explained, has no desire to repeat in her own case the experience of the United States or Natal, and she has consequently taken an early stand against that infusion of colored blood which her geographical position and the attractions of her wide unpeopled spaces and fertile stores of wealth would have otherwise made inevitable. As an offset to the check administered to the peoples of the East immigration was responsible for a satisfactory increase in the total of the white population. During the first three months of the year white settlers to the number of 37,742, arrived in the Commonwealth, as against 30,279 for the same period of 1911; and of the total 34,463, compared with 27,363 in 1911, were immigrants from the British Isles. Such an addition to the ranks of the virile English-speaking population already here will be welcomed, the more so as most of the newcomers are either able-bodied men, women and children. The system now in vogue in most of the States of nominating immigrants appears to have found considerable favor, for, of the total that arrived during the three months, 19,160 came out on this basis. The immigrants who were granted assisted passages—that is, those who emigrated under the ægis of the various States and had portion of their passage money paid—numbered 21,453. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia appear to have been the most active States in the matter of immigration, and the figures they are able to record concerning new arrivals run into thousands each, whereas those for South Australia number only a few hundreds. It is possible, however, that the recent amendment of the regulations governing immigration to that State will have some effect, and that the flood tide of new settlement will shortly reach it. That South Australia, with her enormous agricultural and pastoral possibilities, will be able to accommodate all, goes without saying, and that a hearty welcome and every encouragement await them is also equally true.

MR. DEAKIN AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Deakin, speaking at Ballarat on Tuesday night, said, in dealing with the work of the present Parliament:—There have been two years of the abuse of legislative administrative powers, two years in which the Liberal Party has been helpless, and in which argument has useless for the votes of the Labour Party were tied from the moment its members took their seats.

What, he asked, have the two past sessions of Parliament cost? You will soon know what the next session of Parliament is to cost and you must ask yourselves if you can afford three sessions more after next year. The situation will be a serious one twelve months hence. Unless you are going to trust yourselves to another leap over the precipice you must set yourselves to work at once. Unless you make a united effort, you will pass for another three years under a rule of iron. Under the rule of a majority in both Houses the result will be something very different from what we have ever seen in this country and something very different from what you will find in any other civilised country in the world. The Liberal Party is opposed to and will resist class legislation, and class legislation is what we have been having for the last two years. The present position is one which drags on a number of people, industrial workers and others who have to vote against the first principles of their politics, because they are told their bread and butter is at stake. The people suffer in a double sense from this state of affairs, but no one can save them except themselves. I have no doubt whatever of the verdict when the appeal to the people is made next year. There is a Liberal majority in Victoria to-day. There always has been. It is not a question now of getting a majority, it is a question of getting a majority of people to vote. The Labour Party has followed a policy of anti-Liberalism ever since it has been in power. In Adelaide no one could have his food sent to him along the streets without the permission of a gentleman sitting in the Adelaide Trades Hall. That condition of things, existed in Adelaide, I think, for two or three days, until his Excellency the Governor is understood to have asked questions and to have enquired generally. After that the police force there, which was created to protect people against robbery, was permitted to do its duty. The Adelaide people did not forget the objectlesson, and the consequence is that there is another Government in power in South Australia to-day. Adelaide is once more a free city under Liberal Government. Take the case of Brisbane, too. Here was another great port with its business destroyed. Here was another city where one member of the Labor Party boasted that no business should be done without his signature. A city where, as a matter of fact, the milk supply was cut off, and bakers were torn from their ovens. The men in Brisbane tried to gain their own ends by the punishment of innocent and helpless people. I don't ask whether this was unmanly. I ask whether it was human. But there was more than that. Dynamite was placed on a rail, and would have blown to pieces not only the non-unionist driver, but any innocent person who was on the train. I don't condemn the whole party for the action of one man, but I am entitled to quote it to show that when law and justice are evaded you give a free course to the criminal lunaties, of whom there is a percentage everywhere, to ply their trade. There would, of course, be very few people in Brisbane capable of laying dynamite. I am sorry that there were any—but it is the party and people who created the danger, who put aside the reign of law, and took the settlement of disputes into their own hands. It is they who have to accept the responsibility of their acts.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

Delegates, representing 9,500 members of the Federated Mine Employes' Association, formed the first conference of that body on Tuesday, the sitting taking place at the Trades Hall in Melbourne. The membership of the several States was reported to be as follows:—Victoria, 4,506; Tasmania, 2,094; New South Wales, 2,400; South Australia, 500; total 9,500; Mr. J. Stewart (Cobar) presided, and the first annual report, which was submitted by the general secretary (Mr. Little), stated that everything pointed to a successful year being experienced. At a conference held in Sydney in May, last year, a constitution was drawn up and submitted to all the miners' unions of Australia, with the result that New South Wales Tasmania, and Victoria adopted the constitution at their annual conferences. The general secretary had since been in communication with South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Broken Hill, with the result that the South Australian union had consented to be represented at the conference for the purpose of joining the federation. Federation would be for the advancement of unionism generally, and would enable them to get to the Arbitration Court for the purpose of adjusting existing grievances. It was felt, continued the report, that no miner should work for less wages than the nature of the work on which he was engaged entitled him to. Miners who worked at less than they should get made themselves callpayers with no prospects of ever participating in dividends. They were in no way antagonistic to investors, who put their money into mines, but they felt that fair wages and reasonable conditions should have first claim on the industry. With this in view it was mentioned that the federation had much work before it. Hitherto in struggling sections they had been fighting the combined forces of capital, but they were hopeful that the conference would prove a landmark in the history of the miners' unions of Australia. The rules had been approved by the Industrial Court registrar. In Victoria and Tasmania a log had been drawn up and forwarded to the employers, and a plaint was being drawn up. They were now face to face with the problem whether they should proceed with that plaint under the original name of the A.M.E.A., or re-register and go through the work again as a federated body. It was considered necessary that the miners of Australia should be better catered for in the future than they had been in the past. Consequently it was imperative that they should become an active political, as well as an industrial, organisation. Whilst they did not believe in accumulating huge funds, it was necessary that they should build up a defence fund, so as to have something to look forward to in cases of emergency. The inauguration of such a fund was recommended, the contribution to be 1 per member per year. That would bring in a revenue of about £475 per annum. It was also recommended that the incoming officers should redraft the rules.

The report was adopted.

IMMIGRATION: A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

The Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, who is now in Adelaide in the interests of the Church of England Men's Society, has had a long experience among the poorer men in his parish of Bethnal Green, London. There he was chairman of the Board of Guardians and was a member of the central unemployed committee at Guild Hall. When questioned last Saturday, in regard to immigration, he said:—"Large numbers of our men hitherto have gone mostly to Canada, but last year not only in my own parish but in England generally there has been a greater desire to emigrate to Australia. A few years ago Australia seemed to be looked down upon, but that feeling is fest disappearing. The building erected in the Strand, London, by the Victorian Government, attracted much attention, and when the new Commonwealth buildings are put up in the centre of London, a big advertisement for Australia will be provided. The unemployed problem is always a serious one in London, but last year the percentage of unemployed skilled labor was much less than it had been in recent years." "What the States need to make clear in their printed forms and papers sent to England to attract people to Australia is information regarding the particular type of mark required in each State," continued Mr. Watts-Ditchfield. "For instance, while I was in Western Australia, I met several men who had come out from London, but they had great difficulty in finding work in Perth. In the West farm hands are needed and these men knew nothing about agricultural work. From my own experience among the English working classes, I consider there is a far greater interest than ever before being taken in the British colonies and the people are more ready to listen to anything said about the far off lands. Australia is being advertised far better than it was a few years ago, and people are leaving in greater numbers."

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

During the first three months of this year 39,387 new arrivals landed in the Commonwealth, and 2,197 persons left it either temporarily or permanently. Of the arrivals 37,742 were of the white race as compared with 30,279 for the first three months of 1911. The number of British people landing in Australia from January to March was 34,463, as against 27,363 for the corresponding period of last year. The number of Chinese admitted was 570, against 354, but departures of this race numbered 887, against 666. As many as 218 Japanese also arrived against 125 and 204 departed, as compared with 159 for last year. In addition there were 30 Syrian arrivals, against 51, and the total of colored races arriving was 1,644 for the three months, against 1,128, and departing 1,737, against 1,449. From the United Kingdom there were 5,436, against 4,994 arrivals, and from Canada 215, against 205.

The nominated immigrants numbered 6,926 for New South Wales, 2,818 for Victoria, 6,142 for Queensland and 3,274 for Western Australia. The total was 19,160. Of the 21,453 assisted immigrants 2,996 landed in New South Wales, 3,954 in Victoria, 7,550 in Queensland, 665 in South Australia, and 6,288 in Western Australia.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYERS.

For some months past a committee of gentlemen representing prominent business interests in South Australia has been quietly working to establish on a proper basis a fund for the protection of the common interests of employers during industrial turmoil. Their efforts have been successful, and the new organisation has been registered under the Companies Act as the "Employers' Mutual Assurance, Limited." Offices have been secured in the Chamber of Manufactures Building. The Secretary says:—"Business men have been forced to realise during the past few years that some definite stand would have eventually to be made against the aggressive and in many cases unlawful acts of organised labour. With the object of devising some scheme to combat this growing evil, a committee was recently appointed to devise means to raise money with which to establish an employers' defence fund. The work of that committee has resulted in the formation of the company. The reason for having the organisation in the form of the company instead of an incorporated society is purely one of convenience. Any employer wishing to become a member must apply for a share, and in doing so he undertakes to pay to the company for four years a subscription based upon the amount he disburses annually in wages. The company has been established with two main objects in view:—(1) To bring all classes of employers throughout the State into line in certain matters of common interest. (2) To establish a fund which may be drawn upon for the furtherance of any cause thought desirable. "The memorandum of association confers very wide powers on the company, but for the present these powers are restricted under the articles to certain matters in the common interest, of which the principal are:—(a) Testing the constitutionality of Acts of Parliament which may be deemed to trespass on the rights of employers. (b) The defence of the members against the attacks of organised labour. (c) Compensating and indemnifying members against loss arising from industrial troubles. In effect the objects of the company are to insure employers against the disruption of their businesses and to restore those harmonious relations between master and man which have happily existed in the past, and which, no doubt, have been but temporarily upset. The promoters have not launched this project without careful consideration. It is the outcome of very grave deliberation, and a conviction which grew from those deliberations that some move was absolutely essential for the wellbeing, and, in fact, the very life of the industry and commerce of the State. The company will not, in any way, supersede the Employers' Federation, but, by working in conjunction with that body, add greatly to its strength. In the past the weakness of employers' organisations has been the lack of available funds in times of emergency, whilst on the other hand the labor unions have had big reserves upon which to draw, besides the power to levy upon the members for special purposes. The following figures will give some idea of their strength and the necessity for the creation of an employer's fund for defensive purposes:—In 1907, the last year for which fairly reliable figures are available, there were in this State 24 Labor organisations with a membership of 5,649, an annual income of £6,669, and accumulated subscriptions amounting to £150,000, and accumulated funds £134,100. Since then, Labor organisations have increased greatly in number and membership. There are now about 70 affiliated unions in South Australia, and about 500 in the Commonwealth, with memberships of from 10,000 to 15,000 in this State, and between 200,000 and 250,000 in the Commonwealth, with annual incomes approaching £18,000 and £300,000 respectively. By the foregoing it will be seen that the men contribute to their unions about £1-6 per head per annum, exclusive of special levies.

A.

[*By Telegraphs to Perth W. A.]

One Indian missionary, Miss A. C. Funk, of the General Conference Mennonite Mission, Jangir, C. P., was among those who perished on the "Titanic." She was called home by cablegram on account of her mother's illness and arrived in London on Easter Day. Owing to the delay of the boat on which she was to travel on account of the coal strike, her shipping agents suggested that she travel by the "Titanic." She wrote from the "Titanic" that she intended to let her parents know from New York of her change of plan.

At a recent meeting of the Agra municipal board, the chairman read a letter from Government which suggested for the board's consideration in view of its present financial condition, the advisability of imposing a house-tax to secure an additional income of about Rs. 40,000. The proposal was strongly opposed by the members on the ground that the people of Agra could not afford any extra taxation, and after a spirited debate it was 'resolved' that indirect taxation is to be preferred to direct taxation, and the board would prefer to see the result of the imposition of a terminal tax and to consider the possibility of increasing the rates of such terminal tax.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO AN ALLIANCE.

Curious Proposal Regarding Malta and Egypt.

THE FRENCH FLEET TO DEFEND BRITISH INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

Replying to the suggestions from various quarters that the Anglo-French entente should be converted into an alliance, the *Manchester Guardian*, in a significant statement, declares that there is no ground for such a perilous change in our policy which would render the International system more unstable, and greatly increase the prospect of a European war.

LATER.

A message to the *Times* from Paris says it is announced that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, after conferring with Lord Kitchener at Malta, will visit Bizerta.

According to the same correspondent the visit is regarded as specially important in view of the problems of Naval strategy in the Mediterranean which are now being considered by the British and French authorities.

Discussing the suggestions for an Anglo-French Alliance, he points out that Anglo-French relations in the Mediterranean and the Near East are not yet sufficiently clear for such a step.

Commenting on the suggestions of certain French journals that the Naval defence of Egypt and Malta, and the route to India, be left solely to the French Fleet, the correspondent says;that these represent interests so vast that they cannot be summarily disposed of in speculations about the future basis of Anglo-French relations.

French opinion, generally, indicates that there are many difficulties in the way of the suggested alliance, especially the inadequacy of Britain's army.

"GENERAL" BOOTH.

Suffering from the Effect of Operation.

LONDON, MAY 27.

General Booth was not so well to-day.

The King has requested to be informed of his condition.

["General" William Booth has passed his 83rd year, and has just undergone another operation for cataract.]

EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

Notable Speech by the Duke of Connaught.

OTTAWA, MAY 27.

The Duke of Connaught delivered an eloquent speech at the Empire Club banquet last night. The Duke said: "Probably, never in our time have the thoughts of Empire-builders been so deeply centred in the problems with which they are confronted. For Canada, these problems have the deepest significance owing to the prominent position which she rightly holds. It should not be forgotten that the Empire has always been foremost in promoting the liberties of its populations."

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Battle Expected between Loyalists and Rebels.

NEW YORK, MAY 26.

A decisive engagement between the Cuban Government troops and the rebels is expected shortly. The rebels are reported to be well-armed and rapidly increasing in numbers.

NEW YORK, MAY 27.

Five battleships have proceeded to Key West.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

What would have Happened to a Smaller ship.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27.

The International Navigation Congress has declined to accept a resolution limiting the size of liners, and has declared that the "Titanic" disaster was not due to the size of the vessel. On the contrary, a smaller ship would have sunk like a stone, thus increasing the magnitude of the catastrophe.

OBITUARY.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The death is announced of Mary, Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his cruise and is returning to Paris by motor-car.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, MAY 27.

The Governor of Kerman has defeated the rebels.

THE TRANSPORT WORKERS.

100,000 Men Meet and State their Demands.

FOILING THE STRIKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

One hundred thousand transport workers held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day. A large contingent of police was on duty, but the strikers conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

A resolution was passed demanding a uniform rate of tenpence an hour, with overtime of one shilling and twopence per hour, and declaring that none would return to work until all grievances were satisfied.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A large force of police has been detailed for duty at the London Docks to-day to protect men unloading food cargoes.

It is expected that the Smithfield butchers will endeavour to land consignments with their own employees. The butchers have applied for police protection for meat vans, and for porters at the markets.

No military movements have hitherto been annouunced, but it transpires that the Guards Brigade, encamped at Pirbright, has been ordered to be in readiness to return to London at a moment's notice.

Mr. Asquith is kept constantly informed of developments by wireless messages.

Passengers by the Orient liner "Osterley," from Australia, were obliged to debark their own baggage at Tilbury.

LATER.

The Japanese dockers have telegraphed to the London strikers wishing them success.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Protected by mounted police, merchants took men to the docks to-day and secured supplies. By this means a quantity of fruit and perishable goods was saved.

The Covent Garden Trade Union of Porters has joined the strike, demanding recognition of the Union and better conditions; but non-unionists have remained with the employers. They say that with adequate protection the work of the market can be maintained. Trade Union pickets are actively at work.

MOROCCO TROUBLE.

French Reinforcements to be Despatched.

PARIS, MAY 27.

The ferment in Morocco continues. Tribesmen made a determined combined night attack on Fez at three points and were driven off after eleven hours' fighting. Some of the enemy succeeded in entering the city. A number of defenders were wounded.

The French Minister of War has ordered the immediate despatch of reinforcements to Fez.

A NEW YORK DEAL.

170,000,000 Dollars' Worth of Railway Shares.

NEW YORK, MAY 27.

Messrs. Morgan and Co., have made a gigantic deal, purchasing 170,000,000 dollars worth of New York Underground Railway extension shares. Many London and Paris bankers are participating.

ITALIAN FRANCHISE.

Electoral Reform Introduced into the Chamber.

ROME, MAY 27.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed an Electoral Reform Bill, which provides for a wide extension of the franchise.

MONGOLIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 27.

A telegram from Urga states that the Mongolian authorities have ordered the expulsion of Chinese from the town.

REGRETTABLE AFFRAY.

British Soldier's Unpleasant Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports a regrettable shooting case, which occurred yesterday on the north side of Lahore Cantonment. Some soldiers of the King's Regiment were shooting stray dogs under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate and are said to have shot some dogs belonging to the villagers of Tajpore. They were attacked by the villagers and, it is alleged, one soldier was knocked down. Getting to his feet he fired over the heads of the villagers, it is said, without effect, for the villagers are alleged to have approached in a threatening manner shouting, and armed with sticks and sickles. One soldier, Private Peskett, then fired with fatal effect, a man named Natha being killed.

The Superintendent of Police, and the Additional District Magistrate, held an inquest and Peskett was placed under arrest.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS.

Lord Crewe's Reply to Protest by the Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Commenting on Lord Crewe's reply to the protest of the Institute of Journalists the *Englishman* quotes from the debate of 1910 to show the purpose of the Press Act and adds that it resents this hypothetical incrimination as a threat against the freedom of criticism.

The *Indian Daily News* considers Lord Crewe quite right in the principle enunciated by him.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Order of Rangoon Chief Court on the Petitions.

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth to Act as Temporary Liquidator.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 27.

In the Chief Court of Lower Burma to-day, Mr. Justice Robinson disposed of the applications of Mr. M. A. Noble and Lt.-Colonel Pridmore to carry on the liquidation of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. under the supervision of the Court.

The Judge found the resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting of the 16th of December last for the voluntary winding-up was invalid owing to the want of a quorum required by the Articles of Association. In consequence of the invalidity of that resolution no order could be passed for the voluntary winding-up to continue, subject to the Court's supervision, as the Court is only empowered to issue such directions if the resolution is valid. In view of the very general desire for such an order he considered whether time should be given for a valid resolution to be passed, but all the counsel in the case urged the impracticability of this owing to the shareholders being scattered very widely. The shareholders being apathetic he could not find that the postponement of the commencement of operations resulting from the order for the compulsory winding-up would have any prejudicial effect. He, therefore, ordered the winding-up of the company by the Court.

As regards the advisory committee he was of opinion, if the Court had power, that such committee should certainly be appointed; but it would be necessary to consider the manner of selection and the nominees and the liquidator's remuneration. He could not order the liquidator to declare a dividend until the Court had proved the statement of accounts of the assets now in his hands and of the debits due to the company.

As to the appointment of an official liquidator, and the matter of the advisory committee, orders were adjourned until June 24th.

In the meantime the Judge appointed Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, provisionally, to be official liquidator subject to his furnishing security to the extent of one lakh of rupees or more. Mr. Holdsworth was directed to file an account of the cash and securities at present in his hands within one week and within that time to pay all money received by him into the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon. He should file as soon as possible a list of creditors. When this was done a date would be fixed for advertising for claims, settling them and declaring a dividend. The costs of the petition in these applications would be paid out of the company's assets.

The question of the liquidator's costs will be dealt with when he files the list of creditors.

MYSORE CELEBRATIONS.

The Maharaja's Birthday Durbars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MAY 27.

The first day's ceremonies connected with the birthday celebration of the Maharajah of Mysore, which were mainly religious, took place with customary pomp yesterday. A durbar was first held in the "Ambavilas" of the new palace where the Dewan and all departmental heads and deputy commissioners of districts attended. The usual procession through the city took place last night, the Maharaja and the Yuvarajah being superbly mounted on horse-back.

Enormous multitudes greeted them along the entire route, the pageant culminating at about 9 p. m. at the Government House maidan where His Highness reviewed his troops under Colonel Desaraj Urs, the chief commandant. By torchlight the spectacle was picturesque in the extreme.

The city was illuminated, the cupola and dome of the palace being electrically lighted and visible for thirty miles around, a great searchlight adding to the general effect. Durbars of a diplomatic and social character will continue to be held every evening till the 30th inst.

MYSORE, MAY 27.

Opportunity is taken of the presence of the heads of departments, and unofficial birthday guests at Mysore, to hold a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 1st of June. The agenda shows that the business will include (1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, and (2) leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation to empower District Boards to levy a railway cess.

THE MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Illness of One of the Special Bench Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

As Mr. Justice Chatterji, one of the three Judges presiding over the Special Bench appointed to hear the appeal in the Midnapore damage suit, is still suffering from an attack of vertigo and is not likely to sit on the bench for some time, the defendants gave notice to the plaintiff expressing their intention to make an application to the Chief Justice with regard to the future hearing of the appeal. After the rising of the court Messrs. Garth and Dunne, on behalf of Mr. D. Weston, saw the Chief Justice in his room and presented an application. No order has yet been passed.

THE SILVER CORNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Reviewing the late Bombay silver speculation *Commerce* declares it was never a corner, for the stock held never exceeded five crores, whereas the world's annual supply of fresh metal is thirty-three crores. Speculators were alternately buying and selling according to the movement of the market throughout the whole transaction which commenced not later than May, 1910. The transaction was a smart piece of finance, though somewhat risky, but they never stood to lose much even if it ended in failure. The operations had no material effect on silver prices which is shown by the continual inflation since the Bombay Government has disgorged.

For the silver situation generally *Commerce* predicts higher prices in future.

HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Explosion of a Magazine at Suranagar.

NINE KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 27.

News is just to hand of a frightful magazine explosion at Suranagar near Hyderabad. Six deaths are reported to have occurred, some of the victims being blown to atoms. It is believed that the disaster occurred at the dynamite magazine owned by Charkonda Narsamuloo, contractor to the Yellandu collieries. The dead body of Narsamuloo was brought in to Secunderabad this morning. Those accompanying the body variously state the number of deaths between twenty and thirty, but six is probably the correct number.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 27.

From further enquiries at Suranagar it appears that fifteen persons, including Charakonda Narsamuloo, the contractor, were working in a building packing gunpowder in execution of an order for the Yellandu collieries when a terrific explosion occured, Six coolies were killed outright. The contractor managed to crawl to his tonga and was driven to Secunderabad where he died in frightful agony half-an-hour later. One woman died on the way to the hospital, and a male cooly and Native Christian clerk are lying in a precarious condition at Afzulganj Hospital.

The Native Christian in a deposition taken to-day attributes the accident to gunpowder being rammed into tins with a crowbar.

The building was completely demolished and the report of the explosion was heard for many miles around.

Narsamuloo was a well known contractor of Secunderabad and his funeral was attended by huge crowds last evening. It is miraculous how he managed to travel the distance twelve miles in a jolting tonga and arrive home alive, for he was burnt beyond all recognition from head to foot, but he retained consciousness till the last.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

Important Resolution by the Bengal Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Dacca University Committee was published at Darjeeling to-day. The resolution says: "It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government of India should have selected Bengal as the province in which the first new teaching and residential University should be established. It appears to the Governor-in-Council that no locality more suitable than Dacca could have been selected. In order that the scheme may be brought to a successful issue, it is essential it should be framed with the most deliberate care and the fullest opportunity afforded to all interested in higher education to express views and proffer suggestions and advices.

The Governor-in-Council has decided to entrust the framing of the scheme to a strong and representative committee which will report to the Government. The Governor-in-Council will then make amendments which may appear necessary and then submit the scheme to the Government of India.

The following Committee is appointed to frame the scheme:—Mr. R. Nathan, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Kuehler, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction; Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, Khan Bahadur of Dhanbari, Nawab Serajul Islam, Ananda Chandra Roy, Dacca; Mahomed Ali, Syndic of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; Principals of Calcutta Presidency College; Victoria College, Cooch Behar; Jaganath College, Dacca, and the Dacca Madrassa College.

The University is to be teaching residential and should bind together the colleges of the town, the object of the scheme being to diffuse higher education. Fees are to be kept as low as possible, Full latitude is given to the Committee in framing recommendations and the report must be full and accompanied by a financial estimate sufficiently detailed to be laid before the Secretary of State.

TIBET AND CHINA.

Are Terms of Peace to be Negotiated?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Inspector Laden-ha, of the Police, who has been acting as personal bodyguard to the Dalai Lama, is reported to have left Darjeeling to-day for Gyantse to co-operate with the British and Nepalese officials there to negotiate the terms of peace with the Chinese at Lhassa.

It is further reported that the trio will shortly proceed to Lhassa with the same object at the request of the Tibetans.

It is interesting to learn that the Tibetans are planning a postal service in Tibet and also the policing of important towns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Lieutenant Lang Nishe, 62nd Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Multan.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Wright, 6th Jats, has been selected for the command of the 18th Infantry.

Lieut. H. H Kennedy, 1st Battn., Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force

Lieut. R. H. Walsh, 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Dinapore, is transferred to the 9th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Hilsea.

Capt. D. H. Gill, 83rd Battery, Jubbulpore, is posted to the Home establishment and attached to the 45th Battery at Athlone.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant E. F. R. Bourchier, North Staffordshire Regiment,

Capt. E. C. W. Conway Gordon, 3rd Horse, will succeed Major Hambo as Instructor of the Cavalry School, Saugor.

THE ABOR MURDERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A message from Dibrugarh states that the two Abors who murdered Dr. Gregorson were tried at Passighat by Col Herbert, Deputy Commissioner, and sentenced to death.

They made no attempt to deny their guilt and appeared to glory in the details.

THE RANA REBELS.

What They Demand from the Goan Government.

A REMARKABLE MANIFESTO.

The latest news from Goa declares that the Ranas have issued a manifesto. In it they anticipate that the Government of Goa will grant them a pardon. They say that if it is in contemplation to grant them pardon, it should be in the terms of one granted to them previously by the Administrator Augustino of Sanquelim. These conditions are fully recorded in the state papers of the time.

The Ranas make the following conditions:—

They insist that the payment for each Sindo (measure of ground cultivated) shall be Rs. 1-4 and the tax on a herd of cattle shall be only Rs. 2-8-0. The Ranas lay down that Government possesses only two forests in their district of Vizat-Redigaut and Curad, the remaining tracts about Sattary being forests belonging to ryots, on which the Government cannot exercise any right. The Ranas claim these forests as their ancestral property, with power to cut trees and otherwise utilize them for their own benefit.

They are averse to the tax on jack fruit. They demand that this tax shall be replaced at its original figure. They refuse to do "begar" (or gratuitous labour) for the State. They claim exemption from the payment of fees for the registration of births and deaths in their families. They insist that their arms and weapons shall never be confiscated by Government and decline to surrender them.

Another condition is that their brethren, implicated in the revolt and now held as prisoners in British and Portuguese territories, shall be forthwith liberated. They add that in this pardon Xemboo Moiro, who is an old offender, and who has been a fugitive from justice for a long time, shall also be included. They do not want martial law in Sattary, but claim that civil law shell be restored.

Another demand is that no lands in Sattary shall be assigned, granted or sold to outsiders, particularly foreigners. These lands must be reserved to the children of the soil. They object to Government planting kesry, and other plantations in Satary. The last condition evidently refers to the cultivation of rubber plantations recently started by European companies and some of which have been burned and destroyed by the Ranas. Tracts of land known as Mocasos and Potos, shall be exempt from taxes and Government supervision.

Such are the claims of the Ranas of Goa. It is declared by Goans, that no self-respecting Government can possibly grant a pardon on such conditions. Moreover, the excesses committed by these people upon a peaceful population call for severe and punitive measures.

His Excellency Senor Conseiro do Costa has resolved upon putting an end to these periodical disturbances. In the past, within 150 years, the same scenes have been enacted about twenty-five times and each revolt has concluded with pardons. The Governor declares that there must be an end to these "sea-saw tactics." With this object in view, he has induced the Portuguese Government to despatch to India 218 men, and this force sailed from the Tagus on the 23rd instant.

On the 21st instant the force which was sent from Goa to Macao left the latter place on its return back to Goa.

On the 24th instant a skirmish occurred between Sergeant Francisco Xavier De Silva and his company of 21 men and a band of rebels whom they surprised on the hill Caunrem near Quepem. The Ranas fled, leaving behind them a large quantity of booty, consisting of clothing, copper and silver articles two, tins of gunpowder, two swords, one sabre, three hatchets, one rifle, and seven muzzle loading guns.

As a result of a public meeting held at the Municipal Hall of Panjim all the villages are raising volunteers for patrolling their villages at night.

LIFE-SAVING PROBLEMS.

Bombay Liners Practise Boat Drill in Docks.

THE principal passenger carrying steamship lines running to Bombay apparently intend to profit by the lessons which the loss of the "Titanic" has given to the shipping world. One of the chief of these is the insufficiency of boat accommodation and of men with the necessary qualification to man them skilfully under conditions of emergency. Also, for lines trading with the East there is an additional warning to be gathered from the circumstances of the wreck of the "Oceana." In connection with that occurrence grave reflections have been cast upon the conduct of the lascar crew. Statements both for and against their conduct have been made and while it is not necessary here to discuss on which side the truth lies, the controversy shows that for the greatest safety, possibly it may be regarded as advisable as a precautionary measure, to be able to man the boats with crews of Europeans only.

That these points are not being lost from view by the local companies was evident from a little scene at the Bombay Docks yesterday morning. This began on the boat deck of the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia." Apparently, the captain was anxious to see what the Europeans employed upon his ship could do at boat drill, for two boats were lowered and manned entirely by Europeans, mostly stewards and quartermasters, and under the direction of the ship's officers. These rowed round the Victoria Dock, where the ship is berthed, and made a smart appearance pulling well together and tossing their oars in true man-of-war style. Their example was soon followed by a single boat from the Anchor liner "Massilia" this also being manned entirely by Europeans. While, later, several tramp steamers in the dock lowered boats, these, however, containing crews of a composite character. Altogther, it was an interesting sight, and one which had a reassuring effect upon landsmen who happened to be spectators.

THE LATE YEPREM KHAN.

How He was killed near Hamadan.

An official communication received by Sir Dawood Khan, K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Persia in Simla, states that a serious fight took place on Sunday, the 19th instant, lasting ten hours, and all the enemy's barricades were taken by the Government troops, the chiefs of insurgents were captured and shot, 300 men killed, about 300 taken prisoners and 150 wounded.

When the fight was nearing the end, M. Yeprem Khan who was commanding the troops, and Dr. Sohrab Khan, the surgeon, were killed. But the officers and Bukhtiaris attached no importance to the event, and they continued the fight and at last the Government troops were successful.

TESTING BLOOD STAINS.

Sir L. Jenkins' Regret that No Facilities Exist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Summing up in a murder case at the Sessions to-day, the Chief Justice said it was a matter for regret that there were no appliances in Calcutta now for testing blood stains to see if they were of human blood. Such facilities used to exist under the charge of a member of the Medical Service, but that valuable aid in the detection of serious crimes had been allowed to fall into disuse. In the present case all that could be said was that the stains on the accused's coat were mamalian blood.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Moral education is much in favour. Its merits, its healing efficacy are almost as widely advertised as Beecham's pills; the advertisers are possibly more disinterested; but Beecham's pills are quite as likely to cure all the ills of the body human, as moral education is to cure all the ills of the body politic or social. Taken up with that pathetically blind enthusiasm which characterizes the ignorant reformer, made the nucleus of a large movement in England, the ripples of moral education have even broken on these distant shores. The remedy comes so neatly and enticingly wrapped up that even those who might have been expected to regard it with disapproving cynicism, have lent it their countenance; the practical administrator, has listened to the Charmer, and out of overflowing budgets may have spared a coin or two, to disseminate this panacea. Alluring indeed; why should not the nations be regenerated by copy-book maxims, and the inculcation of moral precepts in infant schools, by means of cautionary tales? Moralize the infant, and you prepare a moral man. That is the idea. How best to moralize the infant? Why by employing the startling discoveries of modern science in the field of auto-suggestion, hypnotism, all the vague field of psychology; by inducing a state of mental receptivity and then ramming home the moral, with all the force of a shock and an external suggestion. The tales are calculated to mesmerize the infant, and the moral is then ruthlessly, inexorably imprinted on the plastic material of the sub-conscious mind, there to grow and fructify, and bear rich harvest. This is so simple so plausible, and withal so disguised in the mantle of Science, that heads hard enough one would have supposed to to resist the cunning blandishment, have been favourably inclined; ears that one would have supposed to be scornfully deaf, have listened, and been reduced. Hardly an advanced Western civilization but has accepted some scheme or other of moral education, and enforced it with State funds and State approval. This is very sad. For moral education is a staring example of the fatally false use of an epithet. It is, painful though the truth may be, nonsense. We might as well talk of moral colour, or moral sound, as of moral education. But society is sick; some remedy must be found, Education? That has been tried and played for all that it is worth and a good deal more. The most enthusiastic believers in "Education" as the one regenerative force, (no one of that vehement cohort, ever pauses to define "education", to make sure what the components of this psychic elixir are, before pouring it down the throats of the nations wholesale) beginning to survey the field, over which the experiment has been so freely tried, and realising that the crop hardly accords with expectation, are now uneasily aware that some essential ingredient must have been wanting. Tack "moral" to "education" and the problem is solved. So shout the triumphant medicine-men of the crude sociological sort. Unfortunately they overlook the absurdity of the blend. As a mere label, nothing could be better. It attracts, it conciliates all eyes. Few are audacious enough to cavil openly at such an unctuous electuary as "moral education." Because so few, bent on curing social ills, re-modelling society, in their own way and in the little time allotted to them not only for planting the seed but reaping the harvest, have time to think, or if they have time, capacity. Thinking belongs to the "visionary": the practical man is all for action. He is determined to do something to leave the print of his own tiny ten toes on the sands of time, trusting that it will be above high water mark, and had his name down to posterity, in the freakish Valhalla of the practical Reformer. But individual experimentation with the tremendous, complex forces of human evolution, is a ticklish game; one that no physical scientist, biologist, no one wedded to a mechanical interpretation of the Cosmos, has any right to attempt. It is a game on too large a scale to be played without wise, patient and exhaustive thought.

Yet the men who are most conspicuous in playing it are usually too busy, too much men of "affairs" to be able to think at all. If we turn to France, where "moral education" has been tried longer and perhaps more amply than anywhere else, what do we find? A notable increase in juvenile morbidity; a marked increase in boy and girl suicide. It would perhaps be rash, to jump to the conclusion, that this is the inevitable result of "moral education" in the infant school. But the facts and the figures are menacing enough to make the most pig-headed and self-satisfied practical reformer pause before pushing his beloved nostrum further. Morality is of course a thing that cannot be taught, in the sense in which those who advocate moral education, would include it in a school curriculum. Morality always consists in an act of the will; and the operations of the human will are still too obscure to lend themselves to any scientific analysis. The most schematic morality can do is to present problems more or less clearly defined to each human will; but there is no science, which stopping at that point, would consider it had any useful educative mission to perform in the class-room. By confounding morality, with subjects such as mechanics, mathematics, chemistry, literature, or anything else which may be properly taught in schools, by stimulating prematurely, the moral nature, while teaching it nothing, those who adhere to this ridiculous notion, are at least likely to produce a morbid moral diathesis, which might well account for the lamentable phenomena, noticed in France. To all such practical enthusiasts, may well be recommended the old caution "Festina Lente." If they would for a season ally themselves with their avowed "betes noires," the visionaries, the thinkers, and subject their schemes to a little deep and exact thought, before hurrying them into practice, society would undoubtedly be the gainer. The empiricist is all very well and where he can test his theories without harming his fellow men, by all means let him test them. In surgery, the animal kingdom lies under his hand ethically right or not, vivisection enables him to prove most of his important hypotheses, before applying them to man. But in sociology, no preliminary vivisection, so to speak, is possible. However ruinous and fatal the results, however absurd the theory on the face of it, if it gain sufficient countenance and support, it can only be tested on the corpus vile of the social body itself.

X. X. X.

Lord Londonderry, who succeeded the late Lord Ancaster, has resigned the presidency of the Four-in-Hand Driving Club, but remains a member of the committee, on which he has served for many years. Lord Desborough has been appointed president and Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, vice-president, and Lord Iveagh and Lord Leconfield have been appointed to fill vacancies on the committee. It has been decided that there shall be only one meet this season—namely, at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on June 12 (the Wednesday after the Derby), and the annual dinner has been fixed for June 11, at the Carlton Hotel. Lieut.-Col. W. Wyatt-Turnor and Mr. Alan Lupton have been elected members of the club, and Mr. H. Fincham has been reappointed secretary.

MILITARY LETTER.

The Great Concentration at Weymouth.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

The most interesting event of the week has been the naval concentration in Weymouth Bay, though unfortunately fog has much modified the original programme. It is, however, an ill-wind that blows no one any good, and the fog that has so far, up to the time of writing, prevented the battle practice and other manœuvres scheduled, has afforded an excellent test of the skill of the naval airman. The Naval Aviation school at Eastchurch has been run on modest lines, and but little has hitherto been heard of it or its work outside naval circles. The performances in Weymouth and Portland Bays show what good work has been quietly and unobtrusively carried out during the time it has been in existence. The school was represented by Commander Samson who piloted a Short hydro-aeroplane, Lieutenant Gregory a Short biplane, Captain Gerrard a Neuport, and Lieutenant Longmore a Deperdussin monoplane. All the flights were successful and passed off without accident or hitch of any kind. The first objective was to locate the position of the Royal Yacht, of which nothing was known beyond the fact that it had started to join the Fleet, had not arrived as reported, and was probably lying at anchor somewhere between Weymouth and Portsmouth waiting for the fog to lift. It was an excellent test of scouting work, under conditions that might arise at any time, and that the task was successfully performed was proof, if proof were now needed, of the value of the new arm both by land and sea for reconnaissance work. To enable an estimate to be formed of the extent to which sea-going craft could compete with air-borne, one of the fastest destroyers was detached from the Fleet with orders to keep the hydro-aeroplane in view, but it had no success.

BOMB-DROPPING.

From the first it was out-paced by the airship, and even had the fog and mist cleared away entirely it is doubtful whether the destroyer would have secured information or effected any purpose to the value of her coal. With 20 knots an hour speed to the good, and the power of rising to 1,500 feet or more without sacrificing her own utility as a scout, the air-borne craft has a superiority of manœuvre which speedily leaves even the swiftest of sea-borne vessels hopelessly out of it. Later in the day Lieutenant Gregory in the biplane carried out an experiment in bomb-dropping and succeeded in depositing his 300-pound burden in the allotted space in the vicinity of the Royal Yacht. Interesting, doubtless, but much remains to be done before the airship can be seriously considered as an agent of offence, except against its own kind. The salient lessons learned by the Italians who have been largely employing aeroplanes in Tripoli, has been the unsatisfactory and inconclusive results obtained by dropping bombs, the operation being attended with greater danger to the pilot than to the enemy. Incidentally, too, the type of machine, best suited to scouting work, is not adapted to offensive action. There will, therefore, probably in the near future be a differentiation in the types for the two distinct purposes, scouting and offence.

ÆRIAL SCOUTING.

But even when a type has been evolved for the latter purpose, bomb-dropping on ships on sea or troops on land will be secondary to the engagement of the enemy's aircraft in the air. In the case of the scouting aeroplane it is even more important to transmit the information gained than merely to gain it. Consequently the main qualities to be possessed by aerial scouts are speed, invisibility, silence and manœuvring qualities, by which a pilot would be enabled to elude observation, or, if observed to out-distance and out-manœuvre the enemy's destroyers. The advantages conferred by superiority in speed are obvious, but at present a limit is set to speed in flight by the difficulties of landing safely at high velocities. Invisibility also both from above and below is an essential requirement, and the question of protective colouring will doubtless shortly be considered, and experiments tried. Silence, another essential, is being rapidly attained by modern improvements. No attempt has yet been made to evolve a type of battle aeroplane, such as would be sent out in squadrons, after the preliminary reconnaissance, to attack the hostile fleet of air craft. Such machines will doubtless be of heavier type, and greater lifting power to enable suitable offensive weapons to be carried, and a *sine qua non* would appear to be that they should be clear of machinery, struts, stays, etc., in front so that the fighting man may have a clear field of fire before him. Doubtless it will not be long before a start is made on these or similar lines, both at the central flying school and at Eastchurch.

THE WAR OFFICE SCHEME.

In the meantime it is interesting to note the views that are held by civilian flyers on the War Office scheme, especially as regards the formation of civilian reserves. On the whole, I think, the general opinion is that the offer is conceived on reasonably generous lines. Except from patriotic motives it will not perhaps appeal to the small class who can afford to go in for flying partly as an amusement and keep their own machines and mechanics. But it will appeal, and appeal strongly to the much more numerous class, who have had the enterprise to go to the expense of learning to fly, but now have not the means to keep it up except as teachers or exhibition pilots, and the demand for these is extremely limited. The scheme gives the young flyer, who joins the First Reserve, an opportunity to keep in constant flying practice besides learning a variety of interesting and useful functions at no cost to himself. It does not offer a career as far as the Reserve is concerned, but it does present a very attrative prospect, regarded either as a recreation or hobby combined with an opportunity to serve the State that must appeal to most Englishmen, especially to those who are aviators and therefore presumably patriotic in an exceptionally enlightened spirit. Naturally, also there is adverse criticism, but it is chiefly directed against the delays which to the civilian mind seem unbusinesslike, but inseparable from War Office undertakings. Comment also is made on the marked preference shown for machines of French manufacture to the exclusion of British makers. This, however, is not surprising. France has admittedly led the way in flying, and as I mentioned last week has spared no money in adapting all improvements, as they have been produced, to military work. At present the War Office officials are content, and wisely, to follow where experiments across the Channel have proved success attainable. Doubtless with wider experience, and practical experiment, the War Office will be ready to initiate and not only to follow, and it rests entirely with the British manufacturer whether when this time comes, the orders come to him, or are placed with the French firms, five of which are starting workshops in Great Britain, or have already started them. So far as can be gathered from Colonel

Seeley's somewhat contradictory utterances, on various occasions in and out of the House lately, the Treasury appear to be displaying unwonted liberality towards the new arm, and it is only right that those officials at the War Office who are responsible for the expenditure of the funds provided, should be anxious to obtain the best value at present in the market for the money. There is no lack of patriotism in a case like this in going abroad to get what have proved themselves the most suitable machines. However patriotic it may be to support home industries, it is more patriotic to see that the defensive armour that protects those industries is of the best. Was ever knight of old condemned if the blade he drew in England's causes bore the mark of Toledo and not Sheffield—or its then equivalent?

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

It is, I hear, intended at the Army Manœuvres this year to use mechanical transport practically entirely for Army Service Corps Services. This naturally follows on the almost total disappearance of the horse from the road in commercial vans. For the last two years horse-drawn vans have been getting more and more rare, whilst the type of horseless transport vehicle has improved as well as multiplied. There is little doubt, that the Army Service Corps work will not suffer by the change, but this rapid removal of the horse from the roads for all commercial purposes is very serious when viewed in its ultimate result—the effect on the horse-supply available for army needs in war time. This is a problem, which is more and more exercising the minds of the powers that be, and though many suggestions have been put forward, so far nothing but palliatives, not remedies, have been evolved except at a prohibitive cost and the tractor to take the place of the artillery horse is not yet—though it may come.

CYCLISTS.

It is also intended to mobilize for the manœuvres a large force of cyclists from the Territorials—with a view to testing their utility not merely as scouts and orderlies but as mobile infantry in battalions, on the same lines as the French and Italian cyclist corps. As there are some dozen or more cyclist corps amongst the Territorials, all keen, and most of them highly trained, there should be no difficulty in getting the numbers, and the men themselves will be glad of the opportunity of showing their value, and the result of their training. Talking of cyclists, it is a little difficult to understand the official attitude adopted toward the motor cyclists recently when they proposed to form a corps of despatch riders. On the face of it, when it is advisable to encourage every men who shows a disposition to give up his spare time to fitting himself for the defence of his country, it hardly seems politic to throw cold water on a proposal, which would, if the figures given are correct, have roped in some thousands throughout the country, who under no other conditions would be likely to take a rifle in their hands, or learn even the rudiments of soldiering as applied to home defence. Doubtless it was the fear of recurring expense that prompted the action. It probably appeared that the value of the special corps would not be equivalent in increased efficiency to the increase to the cost of the Territorials. If so, then it seems a pity that the question was not dealt with on broader lines.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Lessons in Prevention from St. Lucia.

The Administrator of St. Lucia, in his annual report to the Colonial Secretary, gives an interesting account of the measures taken to combat malaria. He says that the year 1910 witnessed the first comprehensive attempt in the colony to combat the malaria problem by means of the free distribution of quinine by the Government. From time to time, commencing in 1902, the Government had made and enforced regulations having for their object the suppression of the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and special instructions with this view were issued to the medical officers and inspectors of nuisances throughout the colony. The regulations required, "inter alia," that all tanks, jars, or other water receptacles should be screened to prevent access thereto by mosquitoes; the filling up of wells the removal of broken articles likely to form receptacles for water and the filing up of depressions in the grounds attached to houses so as to prevent the collection of water. House-to-house visits were paid by the inspectors, and persons found contravening the regulations were first warned, and if the nuisances were not abated they were summoned before the courts.

In March 1910, a circular was issued to all employers of labour and to the clergy inviting their assistance in an anti-malaria campaign by distributing the quinine which would be furnished by the Government, and stating the lines upon which it was proposed to work; the response to the circular showed that those addressed were alive to the necessity of the measures proposed and their readiness to give the required assistance. A sum of £100 having been placed on the Estimates for 1910-11 for "Quinine prophylaxis." a large quantity of quinine was imported from England, as well as a quantity of chocolate tablets, containing tannate of quinine for distribution to the schools Dr. L. Nichols, the medical officer of No 1 B District, was placed in charge of the details of the scheme, and in May he engaged a native as a "moustiquier" and quinine distributor. On the arrival of the quinine, stock-bottles of the crude solution were prepared and levelled with printed, concise, and clear direction as to dosage, etc. These bottles were then distributed throughout the colony—to employers of labour, the clergy, the police stations, and to all persons who would undertake to give out the medicine. The quinine tabloids were distributed to the schools in the Castries and Ansela Raye districts, the latter district being probably the greatest "fever" hotbed in the colony, simple directions being issued to the school teachers with regard to the manner in which the tabloids were to be given.

Dr. Nicholls states that "judging by the continual return to him of the bottles to be refilled it (the quinine distribution) has been a marked success"; and he also states that he finds in many cases that the parents of school children send requests for tabloids when the children have "fever." It is, perhaps, too soon to gauge accurately the effect of the quinine distribution, but the medical officers are almost unanimous in stating that they have noticed an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of malaria presenting themselves for treatment. In the meantime Dr. Nicholls and been at work in searching for anopheline breeding places, and supervising the distribution and establishment of the fish known as "Millions," the natural enemies of the mosquito larvæ, and the cleaning of rivers and ravines. The moustiquier was shown the distinguishing features of the anopheline and other mosquito larvæ, and was then sent round the country to search for them notes were kept of the places in which they were found, and these were then sent to Dr. Nicholls, who afterwards visited all the principal places. The moustiquier would then go round and stock each place with the "Millions" fish which were carried in an ordinary live-bait can, all the more accessible places being revisited at intervals of a fortnight. In many places throughout the island these little fish are now permanently established, and it is hoped by their means to appreciably reduce the number of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO AT SIMLA.

2nd Round in the Beresford Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Three games in the second round of the Beresford Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon in somewhat sultry weather, and the ground was somewhat bumpy. There was a very large attendance, including Lord and Lady Hardinge.

The first game was between the King's Dragoon Guards, represented by Captain Renton, Messrs Wienholt, Hatfield, Major Wickham (back) and the R. H. M. S. Club comprising Captain Mowbray R. A., Captain Steele, 13th Hussars, Major Harbord, 13th Lancers, Captain Worgan, 20th Deccan Horse (back).

General Remington, who was to have played in this team, is unfortunately indisposed, so Captain Worgan who is to be the Commandant of the Governor of Bengal's bodyguard, took his place being handicapped at four additional points. He is one of the best players on the Madras side. The King's Dragoon Guards started plus one goal. It was a fine galloping game, but the Guards' form as all who knew them realize, was not true and at the outset of the game it was considered a good joke that they should receive any points.

First Chukker:—The Guards soon carried the ball to their opponents, and where Wienholt lost his stick and a shot at the flags but failed to score. The ball being brought in, Harbord worked it on and finally by a clean shot, scored for the "Club." After some up and down play the Guards again pressed their opponents and Wienholt, from a corner, with a clean shot, scored. The Guards again attacked and had long shot at the flags.

Just on call of time Mowbray's pony broke his leg in turning and had to be destroyed. Score:

Guards............—.................... 2 goals
R. H. M. S. Club .... 1 goal.

Second Chukker:—The Guard renewed the attack on their opponents' flags and one shot led the goal-keeper to signal a goal, but this was not recorded, and shortly afterwards the ball was brought to midfield whence Mowbray worked it on and scored. Play proceeded merrily in about midfield, till a foul was given against the Guards. Score:—

Guards.................................. 2 goals
R. H. M. S. Club...................... 2 goals

Third Chukker:—A penalty for a foul was given to the R. H. M. S., but Worgan's shot went out harmlessly. Then the Guards ran the ball to the opposite end and after one repulse Hatfield sent ball through. On change of ends Mowbray got on, but ere he got near the flags Wienholt deprived him of possession and play was again carried to the opposite end. Then, when play was in midfield a foul was given against the Guards, but nothing came of the penalty shot, except that the R.H.M.S. worked the ball to the other end where Mowbray secured from Harbord who was following, and should have scored. Score.

Guards.................................. 3 goals
R. H. M. S. Club...................... 2 goals

Fourth Chukker:—The Guard brought the ball into play and worked it to the opposite end where play continued for a prolonged space, the ball twice going out wide of the flags. Then the R. H. M. S. brought the ball to midfield where it was held for a brief time. Then the Guards had run to the flags and Renton soon put it through. Score:

Guards.................................. 4 goals
R. H. M. S. Club...................... 2 goals

Fifth Chukker:—From the throw in the Dragoons again ran the ball to their opponents' flags and were hot on the attack till Worgan relieved the pressure, and his side worked the ball on and had a shot at the flags. Then the Dragoons, bringing in ran the full length of the ground, but at the period the score was unchanged.

Sixth Chukker:— The R.H.M.S. brought the ball into play but it was detained in their end, and the Dragoons after two failures got it through by Wienholt. On change of ends the Dragoons again held the ball in their opponents' ground and then, when play was near midfield a foul was given against them and Worgan, taking the free hit sent the ball through. From the throw in play for a brief space was in midfield, then Worgan taking the ball on by a fine shot scored. Later a penalty was given against the R.H.M.S. The final score was:—

Guards .... 5 goals
R. H. M. S. Club...................... 4 goals

The second game was between the Viceroy's Staff "A" team, comprising Captain Dickson, Col. Maxwell Captain Astor, Captain Tod (back) and Patiala Gymkhana "B" team, comprising General Sarup Sing, Sonder Singh, Captain Gunda Singh, Kowur Rangit Sing (back).

The Patiala team started plus six goals. It was a fast and interesting game. The fine combination of the staff team gave them great pull over their adversaries and at the close of full time the staff came out winning, the Patiala team only adding one goal to their handicap.

The issue of third game came as a great surprise to the spectators. It was between the Patiala representative team, comprising Captain Balvant Singh Major Jagirdar Singh, Captain Thakur Singh, Colonel Chanda Singh (back), and Patiala Gymkhana "A" team comprising Captain Jaswant Singh, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Kishenghar, Thakur Bunni Singh (back.)

Patiala started plus two goals. With two such well known fine players as the Maharajah of Kishengarh and Banni Singh it was expected that the Gymkhana team would gallop rings round the other, but in the game neither played in anything like their form. It was hard galloping game all through and in the second half of the game the public were afforded another pleasurable surprise, in the splendid display made by the Maharajah of Patiala who, heavy man as he is, was well up in front of the game and scored two goals, besides being conspicuous in other assaults on his opponents' flags.

The Patiala representative team eventually won by twelve goals to ten.

MATHERAN.

Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

For Sir George Clarke Challenge Cup.—Results up to Monday, 20th May:—

	Saturday 18-5-12 5 p.m.	Sunday 19-5-12 5 p.m.	Monday 20-5-12, or Friday. 24-5-12. 5 p.m.	Saturday, 25-5-12—5 p.m.
Mr C W Kuhns ...	Bye	Tata 7-5, 6-3	Reid 6-0, 6-4 E 1	Reed 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 (Bes. of 5 Sets).
Mr Ratan Tata ...	Tata 6-4, 6-4			
Major Murison ...				
Mr W Reid ...	Reid 6-3, 6-0	Reid 6-2, 6-2		
Mr R R Jayawant...				
Mr F C Batliwalla ...	Batliwalla 6-2, 6-1			
Mr D D Vacha ...				
Mr H F Commissariat	Kanga 6-1, 7-5	Kanga 6-2, 7-5	P 1 Portlock 6-0, 6-1	
Mr J J Kanga ...				
Mr P J Chinai ...	Naorosji 6-3, 6-3			
Mr K A D Nowrosji.				
Mr F Portlock ...	Portlock 6-1, 6-0	Portlock 6-0, 6-1		
Mr P E Mistry ...				
Mr N P Nowrosji ...	Bye			

LADIES' SINGLES.

For Lady Clarke Challenge Cup.—Results up to Tuesday, 21st May:—

Mrs Robinson ...	Bye	Mrs Portlock 6-2, 6-4	Mrs Portlock 6-4, 6-2
Mrs Bader ...	Mrs Portlock 6-1, 6-2		
Mrs Portlock ...			
Mrs McCormack ...	Mrs McCormack 6-1, 6-2	Mrs McCormack 6-1, 6-4	
Mrs W Reid ...			
Mrs Stanger-Leathes...			

The final to be played on Saturday, 25th May.

THE TENNIS FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The finals of the Lawn Tennis Tournament, Singles, was won here to-day easily by Kunwar Maharaja Singh, last year's winner, who beat Dr. Gray 6—1, 6—2, and 6—3.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, returned to Viceregal Lodge from Mashobra this morning.

Their Excellencies will attend the performance of the Simla A. D. C's., at the Gaiety Theatre this evening.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Accused in Cotton Case still Absent.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, again took up the hearing of the case in which Jivraj Anundji and Kuverji Madun, partners in the firm of Madan, Bhimji and Company are charged with cheating nine merchants in respect of cotton bales valued at Rs. 1,16,000.

Mr. Godinho, pleader again applied for a postponement on the ground that the second accused was still ill. In addition to Dr. Mehesari's evidence on the point, Mr. Godinho produced the certificate of Dr. Rao.

The Magistrate was not satisfied as to the period after which the accused would be, according to his medical advisers, fit to attend Court, and suggested that Dr. Rao should either attend the Court and give evidence or the accused should be examined by the Police Surgeon.

The case was adjourned until Friday.

A REMARKABLE THEFT.

BEFORE Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Spiers yesterday charged Balla Tookaram and three others with the theft of three gold and five silver watches, valued at Rs. 500. L. Mandlestan, was sleeping on a bench near the Clock Tower on Saturday night. When he awoke he found that his pocket had been cut open and eight watches were stolen from it. A report was made to the police and Inspector Spiers succeeded in arresting the accused and recovering the watches from the Kennedy Sea Face.

The first accused, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the other three to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

Rozario Peter Dias, a native christian, was charged yesterday before Mr. Setalvad with importing into Bombay from Bhusaval eight drams of country liquor without a license from the Collector. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law.

The Magistrate: What are you?

The accused: A clerk in a solicitors' office.

The Magistrate: Then you ought to know the law better. You are fined Rs. 7.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	27	13	40	...	38
Suez.........	27	13	20	1	...

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Ahwaz Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz." Rates to be collected are those for Bushire (14-5-12.)

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Matagan, Mogador any Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan (15-5-12.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (24-5-12).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 24th May to 6 a. m., on the 25th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	10	10
Same date last year......	19	15
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		109
Same date last year..................		95

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Last month 35,984 tons of meat were sent to the London Central Markets.

There is a great scarcity of labour in Acton laundries, which number upwards of a thousand.

Four thousand pounds a year has been saved by the Kingston-on-Thames Union by the granting of old age pensions.

It is proposed to establish a market at Erith to discourage the exodus of shoppers to Woolwich each week-end.

Coventry City Council have decided to buy certain properties for an important street widening scheme.

It was reported to the Wood Green Education Committee recently that 3,500 children had been supplied with young plants for cultivation.

Sir Annesley de Renzy, K. C. B., has presented to the Ealing Conservative and Unionist Club a valuable collection of books to start a library.

Twickenham Chamber of Commerce, since its formation, has recovered debts for members to the amount of £1,553. Last year it recovered £538.

Lord Pirrie's steam yacht Valiant, the largest privately-owned yacht in the world, has been fitted out, and recently ran trials in the Solent.

At the Edmonton non-provided schools no less than 97 per cent. of the children whose names are on the books have been in attendance during the past month.

It is announced that the separatist schools which were started in the Orange Free State Province as the result of the Hertzog Education Act will close on June 30.

Whilst the suspension of the trade unions in Spain (decreed some time ago) has been revoked, an exception has been made in the case of the General Labour Union.

Owing to the great prosperity of the seaside resorts the Isle of Man finances show the record surplus of £11,102 for the year. Last year there were 540,067 holiday visitors, an increase of 71,796 over 1910.

Over £4,000 has been subscribed at Newmarket for the erection of a memorial hall to the late King Edward on the Grafton House site presented by Sir Edward Cassel.

The London County Council Education Committee he voted £300 for the purchase of typewriting machines for the central schools where girls are taught typewriting.

For the third year in succession the 7th Essex Territorials, with headquarters in Leyton and Hackney, is over strength, the establishment being 1,007 and the actual strength 1,039.

In succession to the late Marquess of Hertford, the Marquess of Northampton, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has assumed the office of president of the county Territorial Force Association.

At a meeting of the Derbyshire and Notts Wesleyan Synod a resolution was passed condemning the War Office for sanctioning Territorial shooting and military classes on Sundays.

Many Welsh claimants to a large fortune stated to have been left by Mr. James Davies, of Topeka, U. S. A., have had their hopes shattered by the arrival of official news that Mr. Davies is still alive.

During the January to March quarter of the present year 39,387 persons arrived in Australia from oversea. The departures totalled 21,697, there thus being a gain in the population of over 17,000.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe with his cruiser squadron is expected at Yokohama on May 12. The squadron will remain there until May 23. Festivities are being arranged in honour of the British naval visit.

Mr. Egideo Vitali reports that the import of Italian wine into the United Kingdom for the four months ended April 30 amounted to 87,861 gallons, as against 101,640 gallons for the corresponding period of 1911.

Commander Segrave, of his Majesty's ship Halcyon, a fisheries cruiser stationed at Lowestoft, has on his promotion to a captaincy and removal to Portsmouth been presented with an address by the fishing community.

Hythe's campaign against wasps is over, the town council deciding to stop giving a reward of one penny for each queen wasp taken to the borough surveyor. Since April 13 over 7,000 have been received, costing in rewards £30.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy and Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the deaths of the Earl of Onslow and Lord Lister.

There is no truth (says a Reuter's Lisbon telegram) in the report of furniture belonging to the ex-King Dom Manuel being sold. The fact is that the Government is awaiting parliamentary authorisation before handing the furniture over to its owners.

Bound from Antwerp to Barry, the steamer Priestfield, of Newcastle, ran ashore near Barrcane Beach, Morte Bay, during a dense for Captain Loads, with his crew of 22, including his wife, and the mate's wife, were taken off by the Ilfracombe lifeboat.

Many leaders of the revolution in China, it was stated at a meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, had gone through mission schools. Chinese Christians were universally reformers. In Formosa, it was added, there are 17,000 blind people.

At Moita, near Lisbon, a political demonstration resulted in a serious encounter between civilians and the men of the 11th Infantry. The latter fired on the crowd, and the civilians attacked in turn, order being finally restored by a squadron of Cuirassiers, which charged the crowd indiscriminately.

At Heliopolis, the "On" of the Bible, the French archæologist, Daninos Pasha, has just discovered the necropolis for which many others have long been searching. Heliopolis, with whose priests Herodotus conversed and where Plato dwelt for thirteen years, was one of the most ancient of Egyptian cities.

Following an encounter at San Diogo, in California, in which two policemen and an agitator were wounded, fifty arrests have been made of persons affiliated to the "Industrial Workers of the World." A cache has been discovered containing eight rifles, a number of revolvers, and two flasks filled with nitro-glycerine.

Eight persons have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in a plot against the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the European provinces of Turkey and the Vali of Monastir. A quantity of dynamite and a bomb with a fuse were discovered under a bridge between Ochrida and Resna over which the commission passed.

From Taganrog is reported a serious affray between a band of robbers and the police guarding the mines. The latter attempted to arrest the robbers, who had taken refuge in a house from which they fired on the police. Cossacks were summond, and a regular fusillade ensued. Two police officers were wounded and two of the robbers and three other persons were killed.

TOBACCO IN CEYLON.

German Expert's Views of the Future.

Mr. Friedrichsen, the representative of the German Potash Syndicate, who has been conducting a tour of Ceylon, at the instance of Messrs. Freudenberg and Co., for the purpose of securing information as to the possibility of tobacco cultivation in Ceylon, has concluded his visit and left for India on Monday.

In course of conservation with Mr. S. Freudenberg, a representative of the Ceylon observer learned that Mr. Friedrichsen is firmly of opinion that tobacco can be successfully cultivated in Ceylon, providing that the native can be got to recognise due care in its cultivation. Up to the present, this case has not been accorded the plant. The "passive resistance" attitude of the native grower has to be overcome before tobacco can be grown here successfully.

In the expert's opinion, the soil and the climate is quite unsuitable for the growth of the plant, but Ceylon tobacco will not be used for some time to come for the wrappings, for which Sumatra leaf is famous. Ceylon tobacco will provide good fillings, but Sumatra will have to be used for the wrapping. Mr. Friedrichsen is also of opinion that Government should come to the assistance of those who are engaged in fostering this as a new industry. "Government, of course." said Mr. Frendenberg, "have conducted experiments, but they were unsuccessful, and this in the expert's opinion was due to lack of skilled labour and the fact that the experiment was of not a sufficiently long duration." "Two to three years," said Mr. Freudenberg "is nowhere near sufficient, and the experiments should be spread over ten years, at least, to get a representative idea. Take the case of rubber, or cocoanuts, here: you have to wait several years before you get any return. People should not expect to get a return immediately."

"But in the case of rubber or tea or cocoanuts you have a proved, paying industry," said the "Observer" representative, "and people are more inclined to wait for their profits for an industry which has proved its paying powers."

Mr. Freudenberg agreed, but added that it was absolutely necessary to get an industry for the people of Jaffna and Sumatra. "And it has to be cotton or tobacco," he added. The tobacco, he also pointed out, would improve. After the first year the best of the seed grown, would be used for extending cultivation, and so each year the tobacco would gradually become better. The question of labour will have to have some attention, and Mr. Friedrichsen was of opinion that trained Chinese coolies should be obtained from Sumatra for the work of curing, etc., which needs treatment by an expert.

The "Observer" representative asked if the cost would not be very heavy for Chinese indentured labour, but Mr. Freudenberg replied that he did not think so, and pointed out the good price which could be secured for good tobacco. They did not anticipate getting such a fine leaf as that from Sumatra, but all they were anxious to do was to get a tobacco which would be suitable for the home market instead of merely for local consumption.

Capital was, however, wanted; and the amount of this that would be required would, of course, depend upon the area to be cultivated. Mr. Freudenberg pointed out that a syndicate was in existence which had been doing what they could at Dumbara; but they would have to receive other aid. The syndicate had been growing tobacco at Teldeniya, and samples had been sent home. The expert had expressed himself in favourable terms upon the sample he saw here. The Teldeniya tobacco was much better than that grown at Maha Illupalama.

LIBRARY FOR INDIANS.

Generosity of Sir Thomas Raleigh.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted a scheme submitted by the managing committee of the house at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington for a new development of the excellent work carried on there for the benefit of Indian students, who are estimated to number about 1,000 in London and 700 in other parts of the United Kingdom. In addition to the success which has been achieved by the adviser of Indian Students, Mr. T. W. Arnold, and of the bureau of information under his charge, ample opportunities have been provided for recreation and social amusements by the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society; and the young men temporarily residing in the house have always expressed themselves grateful for the arrangements made for their comfort. But hitherto there has been no provision for helping resident or visiting young Indians in their studies. The library maintained by the Northbrook Society, dealing mainly with Indian and Oriental subjects, has been appreciated, but has not met the need of the many youths—mostly on the rolls of the Inns of Court—desiring to prosecute their professional studies in spare time.

The decision to meet this need originated with a spontaneous offer from Sir Thomas Raleigh, a member of the India Council and formerly legal member of the Viceroy's Council of such portion of his extensive collection of law books as will be suitable for reference and study together with the books as will be suitable for reference and study, together with the bookcases containing them. This generous offer has enabled the managing committee to formulate a scheme for utilising the spacious lecture hall as a library. The wall space available there and in an adjoining waiting room is sufficient to accommodate from 11,000 to 16,000 books according to size. The Secretary of State has granted £150 to fit up the hall with shelves and with desks, the latter being removable when the room is required for meetings, and has agreed to supplement the nucleus of a library formed by Sir Thomas Raleigh's gift by the transfer thereto of surplus law books from the India Office, while the Government of India is placing 21 Cromwell Road on the list of institutions to which law reports and legal publications are distributed. When this has been done, the India Office will provide non-recurring grant to make up any deficiencies in the library, and more particularly to purchase additional copies of the text-books most in demand, so that they may be available simultaneously for several students. The Secretary of State in Council has also agreed to make a grant of £100 per annum for supervision and upkeep. Though in the first instance the library may be confined to law books, steps will probably be taken to make the institution useful to Indians not reading law, as, for instance, those of them studying at institutions near Cromwell Road for teaching science and engineering. Sir Thomas Raleigh has acceded to the request of the managing committee to advise upon the expenditure of the special grant for completing the library in its original form.

A crocodile, measuring seven feet from nose to tip of tail, was captured from the Colombo Lake, near the Railway Extensions Office, on Monday, says the "Times of Ceylon." Reports of the presence of two crocodiles in the lake have been current for some months past, but have been generally discredited. On Monday, however, a number of coolies at work on the lake side saw the "croc." They accordingly set a bait, with the result that they hooked a crocodile about a year old. A noose was thrown over its head, and it was hauled ashore amid much shouting and fuss on the part of a large crowd of natives who had gathered round. The capture aroused much excitement in the district, as the spot where the crocodile was captured is near to the place where coolies are in the habit of bathing.

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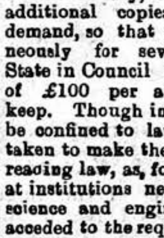

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Further information and particulars supplied by Messrs. TURNBULLS (Glasgow), Limited, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, who invite correspondence, also, by their Representative at the Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay, until Friday next.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Babu Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, left Bombay for England yesterday.

A Shrimali Brahaman, woman has been arrested at Ranpur on a charge of having murdered her husband, and burying the body in her house.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes that on one day recently a fast passenger train was delayed for two hours by a cyclonic storm.

The Salvation Army has bought property in Nellore, and hopes shortly to move its Home for Girls there, from Masulipatam.

A prospectus of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa, has been issued and may now be obtained from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Sanction has been given for the construction of a road over the Talauri Pass to Tibi, in Kulu, being a continuation of the Baina-Kotroad road, which is making good progress.

Mr. Davies, whose services were engaged by the Bhownagar State to make wells, has gone to Jeera after finishing work in Velawadar. Mr. Davies is an expert and he has done good work in Viramgam.

Now that the flagship "Highflyer" is in Colombo, it is proposed to arrange a boxing meet. The committee of the United Services Boxing Association is interesting itself in the proposal.

The Well liner "Blackwell," which arrived in Colombo recently from London, accomplished the passage in 23 days and 10 hours steaming time, this being considered very good for a cargo steamer.

A message from Secunderabad dated May 22nd, states that cholera has broken out in Trimulgherry Bazaar and village, and these places have been placed out of bounds for all troops and followers.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposals of the Punjab Government to divide the North-Western Railway Volunteer Corps into two sections with headquarters at Lahore and Karachi respectively.

The "Hindoo Patriot" learns from what it calls a reliable source that Dr. Thornhill, Chief Judge, of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, will shortly be elevated to the High Court Bench and that Nawab Abdur Rahaman will succeed him.

The Burma Railways Company are experimenting with Winby Rail Anchors in connection with the prevention of the creep of rails. five thousand anchors have recently been supplied from England for the purpose.

Mr. Arthur Bryans, well known in London tea circles, will preside at the annual Assam Dinner, to be held under the auspices of the Indian Tea Association (London), at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London.

The Central Standing Committee of the All-India M. A. O. Educational Conference, have offered to grant two scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem each to Mahomedan graduates of Eastern Bengal, not already in Government service, who will join the Training College. Dacca, in July next.

The construction of the Alipur New Chemical Laboratory for the Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta, under the Railway Board's orders, has now been sanctioned, and includes provision for the necessary machinery, appliances and apparatus for the testing of cement, oils, coal, paints and metals.

An exhibition of water-colour paintings by Lady Scott, widow of Sir John Scott, formerly a Judge of the Bombay High Court and afterwards Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, was opened the other day, in association with paintings by Miss Lilian Luard and Miss Fanny Ferrer, at the Walker Gallery, New Bond Street.

Mr. C. J. Tisdall, B.A., M. Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway Chord Extension construction, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has been granted three months' privilege leave combined with three months' furlough to England, from this month; Mr. J. T. McIntyre, A. M. Inst. C. E., the Senior District Engineer, is to act for him.

Orders will shortly issue for the abolition of the Assam Brigade and the post of Brigade Commander will be transferred from Shillong to Quetta. The Troops in Assam will be placed under the direct orders of the General Officers Commanding, Lucknow Division. This does not seem to point to the existence of any important scheme for developing the Eastern frontier.

Our Kathiawar correspondent sends us the following account of the recent storm there:—"Many trees suffered in the recent storm that swept over Kathiawar. A huge babul tree was blown on to the line blocking the way three miles from Vartej, a station on the Bhownagar-Wadhwan section. Several passengers volunteered to remove the obstruction from the line. The temperature yesterday (May 25th) was 108, (at 2 p. m.) in the shade."

The Master Attendant, Straits Settlements, has issued a notice to the effect that information had been received from the Consul for Norway in Singapore, that the Norwegian barque "Nunter" sailed from Mauritius on December 10, bound for Singapore and has not since been heard of. The notice requests shipmasters to keep a good look out for her and to telegraph should they have any news to communicate about her.

The "Indian Field" writes:—Private advices from Australia state that A. Hoyt, one of the leading jockeys of India, has met with an accident so serious that very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. Hoyt was widely known in India, having been head jockey for some years to Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas of Bombay and his brilliant exposition of old style horsemanship on Soultline will still be fresh in the minds of all who witnessed it.

The "Times of Ceylon's" London Correspondent telegraphed on the 20th instant:—"The Dusun Durian Rubber Estate, Ltd., is being floated with an authorised capital of £225,000. It is issuing £125,000 in £1 shares to be fully paid in August. The Company is acquiring Sir Robert Laidlaw's Saleng r property, comprising 2,337 acres, of which 1,570 acres are cultivated; 286 acres were planted in 1906 the remainder being younger rubber. The purchase price is £185,000, payable by an allotment of 100,000 shares, and the balance at the Company's option either in cash or shares or both. The Directors include Sir Robert Laidlaw, Sir E. W. Birch, and Mr. R. W. Harrison.

The committe of the Mahuwa Gaurakshak Sabha, the society for the protection of cattle, inform us that on receipt of information that cattle were starving in Gopnathji and Talaja (villages in Cutch) they sent to make inquiries on the spot and purchased several head of cattle for Rs. 500. They also supplied fodder worth Rs. 1,000, with the result that the Sabha have had to incur debts. The Sabha, however, has been receiving assistance in their endeavour from charitably inclined citizens. Mr. Monji Mowji has subscribed Rs. 1,000 and Mr. Kesardass Vithaldass Rs. 600 towards this fund. The Sabha appeals for more subscriptions.

Chittagong is in the near future to have a general installation of lights and fans for its bungalows. Certain enterprising firms from Calcutta have already visited the station to spy out the land. The lighting and wiring of the bungalows presents some difficulties as these are generally far apart on little hills of their own so that an extensive system of wiring would be required which would increase the cost of any scheme. It is probable that several private bungalows will fit up their own installations as this seems to be cheaper than a general scheme. The Club and Government House have at present their own installation of fans and lights, and some of the Railway Officers' bungalows are now to be fitted up as an experimental measure. A scheme was mooted some time ago for bringing power from the falls on the River Karnafull, but this does not seem to have come to fruition

WHAT IS A SARDINE?

IN order to protect their trade against possible lawsuits the Norwegian "sardine" industry has deposited £25,000 with a well-kown firm of bankers in London. This is the result of the recent kipper case at the Guildhall, whereby it was decided that the Norwegian bristling is not technically a sardine, which was described as "the immature pilchard prepared and packed in oil in tins," though commercially the word sardine includes any suitable small fish. In consequence of this decision British importers have been rather sky of sardines from Scandinavia, fearing litigation on the part of the French sardine traders. The total export from Norway is calculated at nearly £1,000,000 yearly. The factories are mostly situated at Stavanger, and employ about 5,000 people. The export to Great Britain alone is more than twenty million tins yearly. These are branded "Norwegian smoked sardines in oil" to prevent any confusion with French sardines.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th May 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs for week ending 11th May 1912......				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·68	1732900	32268160	34001060
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·90	38700	874286	912936
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4800	64168	68988
Total...	2957·87	1776400	33206584	34982984
Earnings for correspg. 7 days ending 11th May 1911.				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1569437	28775558	30741995
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	38917	615584	652101
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	2670	46246	48916
Total...	2957·29	1609024	29437388	31046412
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 0·34	+163463	+ 3492602	+ 3650065
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.B.	+ 0·24	+ 17	+ 258652	+ 260435
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah B.	......	+ 210	+ 17942	+ 20072

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1912.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The retirement of the Lord Chief Justice, of which there have been anticipations, is now near at hand. Lord Alverstone's health has unfortunately deteriorated, and he is being urged to take the leisure and repose which he has so justly earned. The vacancy will be filled by Sir Rufus Isaacs, who will in turn be succeeded in the position of Attorney-General by Sir John Simon. Mr. Buckmaster will have the reversion of the Solicitor-Generalship. The Government are not too keen on these legal changes, as they involve two by-elections—one at Reading and another at Keighley—and the Cabinet are naturally anxious to avoid any direct contact with the electorate just now. But Lord Alverstone's health has settled the matter, and the rearrangement of the offices of the law officers will have to be made, no matter how costly the operation may prove to the Government from an electoral aspect.

STAGE PLAYS PROBLEM.

The summons issued at the instance of Mr. Granville Barker against the New Trivoli, Limited, for "presenting for hire stage plays which had not been allowed by the Lord Chamberlain," was dismissed at Bow-street, on May 8th with twenty guiness costs. The proceedings were taken under the Theatres Act, and the two turns objected to were those of Little Tich and Mr. Johnson Clarke, a ventriloquist. Mr. Granville Barker, carefully explained that he thoroughly enjoyed the two performances, and merely took action to draw attention to the anomalies of the law as affecting stage place. The clever turn of Little-Tich, he contended, had all the characteristics of drama. Mr. Henry Tozer, chairman and managing director of the New Tivoli, Limited, said that he had been a director of variety theatres for about twenty years, and had had to consider almost daily what was a stage play and what was not. In his opinion, the performances of Little Tich and Mr. Johnson, Clarke were not stage plays. The generally accepted definition of a stage play was a story in action developed by dialogue between two or more persons, with a connected plot. Mr. E. Wild: Have you ever seen a soldier or a gamekeeper in real life behave as Little Tich behaves on the stage? The witness: Oh, no; his representations were very much exaggerated. Mr. Tozer added that Mr. Johnson Clarke's entertainment was pure ventriloquism.

AWAITING ELECTROCUTION.

The coming week, wrote a contemporary on May 9th, will in all probability see the electrocution of the Rev. Clarence Richeson, the Boston Baptist pastor, for the murder of Avis Linnell, a pretty choir girl. It is stated that the Baptist Church community has taken no step to interfere, and that since the preacher's condemnation fresh evidence has accumulated of his disgraceful career. According to an affidavit by Mrs. Louise Brittain, published on Tuesday, Richeson is a Mormon elder, and was secretly connected with the Mormon Church for several years. It is alleged that he attended Mormon meetings regularly while acting as pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge, and was a prominent person in that organisation. Mrs. Brittain declares that she was once a "queenwife" in the Mormon Church. The disclosures made by Mrs. Brittain, who has broken away from the Mormon faith, were, she says, the result of weeks of thought, and are not mere rash accusations easily to be denied. Mrs. Brittain was until recently a Mormon. She had been actively connected with the organisation and says she was the "celestial wife" of Ben Rich head of the Mormons of the Eastern United States, with headquarters at New York. On one occasion, she says, Richeson repeated the closing prayer before a dancing evening began at a Mormon conference held in Providence, Rhode Island. She always considered Richeson a member the Mormon organisation in good standing, and thinks he holds that belief at the present time. She says that on numerous occasions she met Richeson either at Mormon meetings or in the street, and had given him the secret signs of the Church which he returned. Of his identity she is absolutely certain. Mrs. Brittain believes that Richeson, as an elder in the organisation, could have performed a ceremony which would have made him and Avis Linnell "celestial man and wife." This act, though not recognised by law, is one recognised by God, according to Mormonism as divulged by Mrs. Brittain in her remarkable affidavit.

THE BOLDINI PORTRAIT.

The incident caused by the hanging of the picture by Signor Boldini in the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square has greatly interested Parisian artists, for there is a somewhat similar case in dispute in Paris. The Louvre has just recently had to hang the works of two living artists, quite in contradiction to the rules that govern it. They were paintings by living men in the Chauchard collection and this collection had to be accepted and hung altogether, or not at all. It was a case of circumventing the rules or hiding, the priceless Millets and Corots in a garret for twenty years to come. The committee thought there could be no choice, and so the pictures by Ziem bear the ingenious label "provisionally exhibited." This exception in favour of living artists whose worth is not yet beyond the bounds of sharp controversy, and in cases where their works are not of their best, has caused much indignation. There is, however, perhaps greater interest in the case of Signor Boldini from the personal point of view. He is a Parisian by adoption and one of the most fasionable portrait painters of the time. He himself regards the incident in London with a mixture of melancholy and annoyance. The beauty of Lady Colin Campbell tempted him to paint her portrait, and then to offer it to her as a gift; but he says to-day in an interview:—"I was much disappointed with the result of my work, and it was very reluctantly that I let it go. The National Gallery could do much better by keeping it in an attic than by showing it as they do, and they would give me ten years' peace of mind if they did this I may say, so that it may be repeated in the English newspapers, that I would give my blessing to the amiable vandal who would be so kind as to take it upon himself to thurst his umbrella through the canvas. I should be very pleased."

A SEMI-PAGAN FESTIVAL.

There is a spring and autumn season at Perugia for English and American tourists, and a large proportion of those who are now travelling northwards from Rome stay for a time at the most beautyful of all Umbrian hill cities. Perugia is celebrated as a health resort and for the perfection of its water supply as well as for its delightful gallery of picture and the interest of its Etruscan and Roman gates, its walls, buildings, and streets. Brufani's Hotel is one of the best in Italy, and must also be counted among the attractions of Perugia. One of the features of the spring season is the semi-pagan festival of the Ceri, which takes place on May 15 at Gubbio, a picturesque little mediæval town to the east of Perugia. Motorists who can arrange their movements so as to be at Perugia on that day can easily drive over in the morning of May 15, see all the ceremonies at Gubbio, and return to Perugia in time for a late dinner. The ceri are tall wooden frames about ten feet high, shaped like an hour-glass, and carried shoulder-high on poles thrust through the base. The first ceremony of the day is the so-called "elevation of the ceri," when after a saint has been placed on the summit of each frame a pitcher of wine is thrown into the air and broken on the ceri, obviously a libation, and probably to the wood gods that the ceri represent, St. Ubaldo and his fellow saints being only after thoughts. After the libation and the lifting of the ceri follows a banquet, held in three separate buildings, each ceri being in the care of a separate guild. After the banquet the ceri are carried round the town, always at a run and followed by a shouting but not disorderly crowd. At the more important houses the bearers pause and gyrate the ceri rapidly in a direction opposite to the path of the sun, the "widdershins" turn being in the nature of an appeal to the infernal gods. On the same principle bridge-players with bad cards turn their chairs "for luck," but seldom realise that this is an ancient appeal to the gods of the infernal regions. Late in the afternoon the ceri are brought into the piazza near the fine old palace of the Consuls and the bearers rush wildly round and round the crowded square preceded by a mounted sword-bearers. There is a much-needed pause for breath, and then a wild race up the steep slope of Monte Baldo to the monastery of St. Ubaldo, where for the first time the Church intervenes, and the procession is received by the bishop and clergy and the ceri left in the care of the Church until the following May. Those who take an interest in such matters will find a history of the ceri in the library of Brufani's Hotel, one of the best hotel libraries in Europe. Few mediæval towns in Italy are less changed than Gubbio. The streets are full of decayed palaces, with fine gateways, arches, and windows, and there are some pictures in the churches. On May 15 a special motor-omnibus runs early from Perugia to Gubbio, returning in the evening after the ceremonies are over.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Dr. P. R. Joly, who has spent much time in the Pacific Islands, and is well acquainted with the practices associated with cannibalism, gives in a Paris contemporary some interesting particulars relating to the practices of anthropophagy. In the New Hebrides, the doctor writes, anthropophagy is mystic—religious. It is the desire of the living to placate the manes of their ancestors, to avert their wrath, that the living take the human repast. It is this fear of the spirits of the dead, this desire to satisfy them, that they offer these expiatory sacrifices, which we find in almost all the islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from Madagascar to Samoa and Wallis. I do not believe that the want of other food accounts for anthropophagy, for the people have birds and fish in abundance, to say nothing of black pigs and many nutritive plants, which are to be found both in a wild state and under cultivation.

It is the religious idea which is the primary origin of these sacrifices. The contention can only be considered as secondary that certain people have acquired a taste for human flesh without having the spirits of ancestors to appease. Such a theory is possible, but the doctor will not admit that this proposition can be considered at the corollary of the first. Even in the cases cited of the acquired taste, the feast of human flesh, the feast is always accompanied by religious rites. Dr. Joly cites great feasts which he attended in Wallis, where the natives eat pigs for the most part. Even under Christian influences, human flesh sometimes is found in the repast. If the consumption of this flesh were simply a question of diet, the doctor concludes, the feast would not be accompanied by manifestations which indicate that it is an event, and an event associated with the spirit world.

Discussing the intelligence of fishes in "Knowledge," Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of Aberdeen University, says:—There are not many precise data in regard to the intelligence of fishes. Some observers say they can be trained a little; others, like Edinger, deny them even memory. It seems that the brain, of bony fishes in particular, remains at a low grade. M. Oxner has recently made some interesting observations at the Oceanographical Museum at Monaco with a fish called Coris julis. When he disguised the hook perfectly, he caught the same fish as often as he pleased. But that only proved that the disguise was perfect and that the fish was hungry. In another set of experiments he used an equally well-hidden hook, but placed a piece of red paper on the gut-line a couple of inches above it. For the first week the fish (an inexperienced one, of course) remained indifferent; on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh days it took the bait; on the twelfth day it refused the bait till the red paper was removed; on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth days it refused the bait with the red paper, though it examined it carefully; on the sixteenth day and on the following six days it began by snapping at the red paper, and then turning to the hook bit off the bait in small scraps, without any hurry, and with a thousand precautions.

It looks as if an association was here established between the pain of being hooked and the red paper, and as if the latter became a warning advertisement, inhibiting the instinctive attraction to swallow the bait, literally putting a drag on the animal's movements. Gradually, however, the fish regained liberty of action, it disregarded the taboo, it very deliberately experimented with the bait, it succeeded, and we say that it "understood." Apprendre, M. Oxner says, "n'est que la serie" successive "des essais reussis."

The total possible horse-power to be found in the streams of Sweden, in such shape that it might be utilised, is variously estimated at from two to nine million, and it probably approximates four million. The unfortunate feature is that so large a proportion of this undeveloped natural wealth as located in the north, and in parts of the country where it is difficult to utilise it to advantage. With the improvement in transmission methods, however, this obstacle may in time become less important. At the close of 1911 the water power in Sweden, untilised in accordance with modern methods, amounted to 640,000 h.p., an increase of 80,000 in the year.

Since arsenic is poisonous to other forms of life, it is somewhat surprising to find that certain bacteria can live in a strong solution of sodium arsenite. This discovery arose from investigations into the cause of the loss of strength of arsenical sheep-dip after standing for some time. It was found that this loss was not due to purely chemical reactions, and on further inquiry it was ascertained that, in as so many other processes which baffled the chemist, the change was brought about by the presence of bacteria. Apparently, observes a writer in the "University Correspondent," these "arsenic bacteria" only require a little organic food, in the form of slight impurity of the solution, to enable them to digest this somewhat unpromising pabulum.

The rapid rise in the cost of platinum as used for jewellery and utensils for the chemist has attracted the attention of the scientists of the world, and started a new the search for a substitute, though so far with no success. It is a metal that is produced only in small quantities in the United States, the total production for 1910 being only 390 troy oz., a decrease of 282oz., as compared with the output for 1909. This entire production comes from the States of California and Oregon.

The first number of the second volume of the "Journal of Genetics" opens with a most interesting account of the history of Primula Obconica since its cultivation in Europe. The first flowering took place in September 1880, the plants being raised from seeds sent home by a collector the previous year from the Ichang gorges of the Yangtse River. The author, Mr. Hill, of the Kew Gardens, attributes the improvement and development in form and colour of the flowers during the last thirty years to selective processes. Three or four years ago Dr. Drinkwater published an account of a brachydactylous family. Brachydactyly is a mal-formation consisting of a shortening of the fingers and toes, and the peculiarity in this particular case extended over seven generations. The normal offspring of abnormals were always free from the abnormality, but the abnormals marrying with normals produced affected and unaffected children in the ratio roughly of thirty-nine to thirty-two. Dr. Drinkwater now shows from his investigations into the history of another family that certain Mendelian rules hold good. His paper is illustrated by fifteen figures. Mr. Sturtevant, of Columbia University, has continued his researches on "Colour Inheritance in Horses." He finds it probable that chestnut always breeds true, and his proposed scale of colours rising from chestnut is black, bay or brown, grey, roan, and, finally, white. Mr. Campton, of the Botany School, Cambridge, recounts his further investigations into the genetics of right-and left-handedness, confirming previous work in the same field.

The "Lancet" has been analysing the rain which feel in London recently with interesting results. And a feature of the analysis was an unusual amount of ammonia in the water. This, of course, had been washed out of the air. The quantity found was equal to 0.525 grain of ammonia per gallon of the rain water. This is about seven times the amount found volume for volume in rain in normal times of rainfall. It would appear therefore, our contemporary says, that in spite of prevailing winds ammonia had accumulated in the air, which was removed when the rain fell. The result, as shown by these figures, is a relative excess of ammonia in the first shower after a drought. The suggestion is that the first shower of rain which succeeds a drought has in it augmented fertilising properties, and it is probable that this delayed fall serves as a specific stimulant to vegetation apart from the refreshing qualities of rain "qua" rain.

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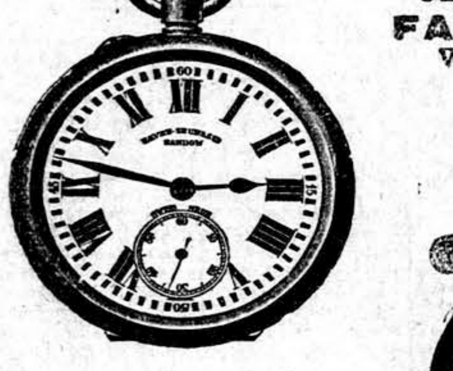

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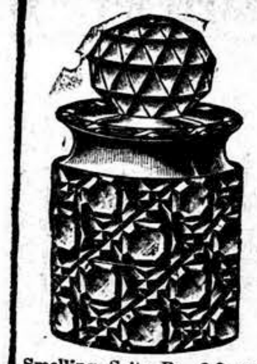

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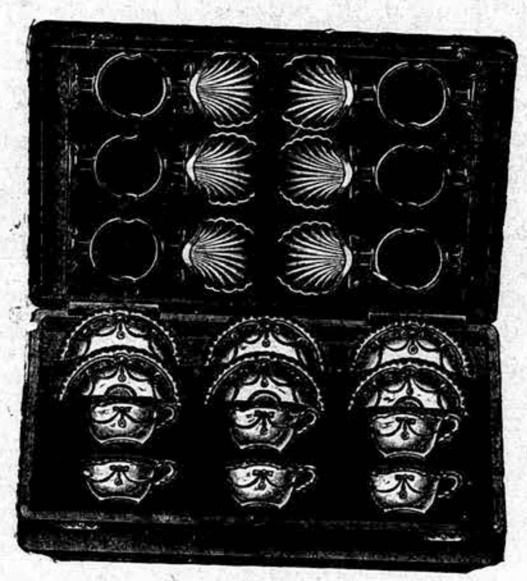

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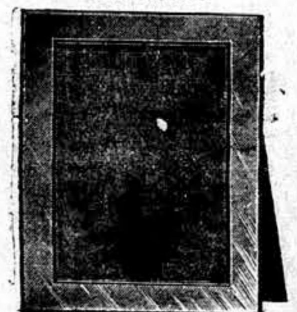

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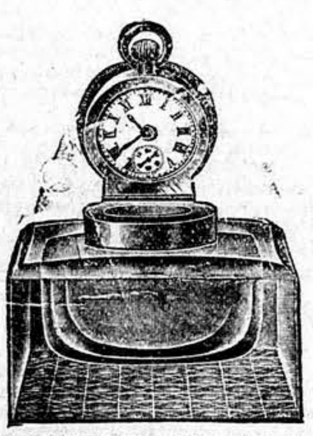

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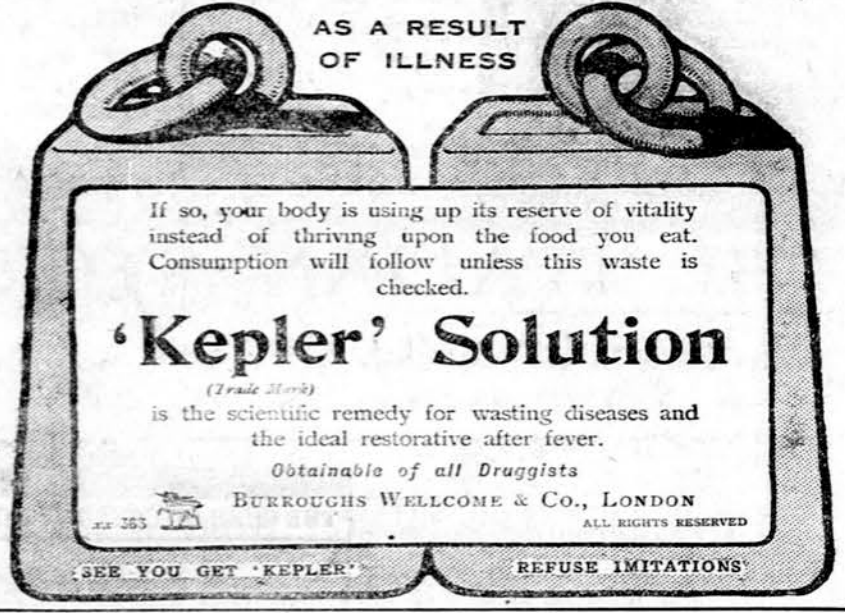

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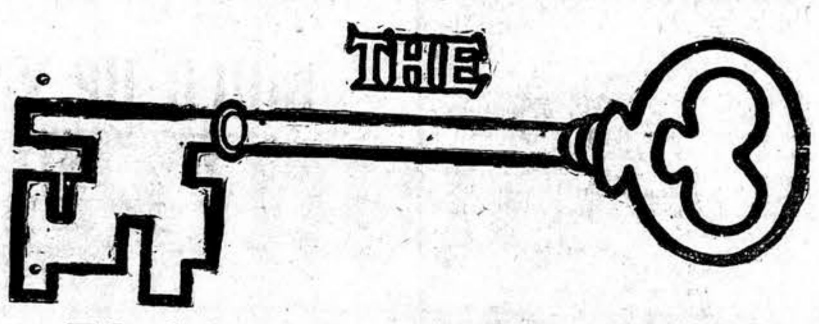

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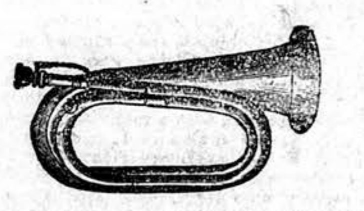

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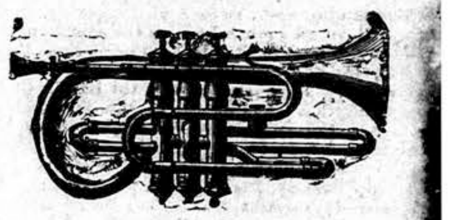

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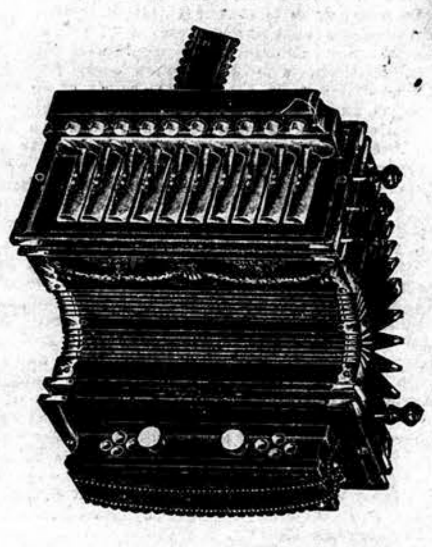

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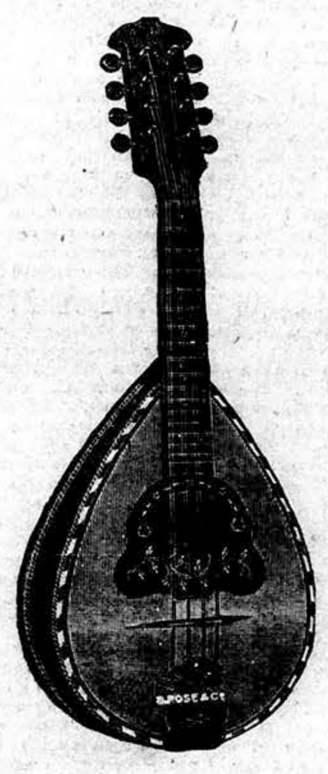

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